

ROOSEVELT TRUCE ACTS AGAINST STRIKES

Socialists at Anti-War Congress Call for United Action

A.F.L. REPORT SHUNS STRIKES, BACKS BOSS BOARDS

Rank and File Plans Sharp Fight For Unemployment Insurance And Militant Policy at Parley

Officials Tell Workers to Submit Without Any Struggle

By Carl Reeve

NEW YORK.—The report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. given yesterday to the national convention in San Francisco, is a platform of abject surrender of the demands of the American workers, for which millions have been striking since the last convention, to the employer-controlled boards of the Roosevelt government.

In its 157 printed pages there is not a word of encouragement for these millions of workers who have been battling on mass picket lines from coast to coast for their elementary rights and economic demands. There is not even recognition that this far-flung struggle is going on. The sixteen million unemployed are told that their struggle for federal unemployment insurance cannot be successful.

On the contrary, the theme song of William Green and company is the familiar strain of no strike, no struggle, no militant program of action—but co-operation with the employers. The Executive Council's report is completely in line with Green's praise yesterday of President Roosevelt's proposal to outlaw all strikes.

The pressure of the rank and file membership affected the report. The militancy of the masses of workers forced Green to include in the report strong "criticism" of the results which the N.R.A. has brought. He admits that wages have not been bettered, hours have not been shortened, that the company unions have grown.

But what is Green's answer to the question—How Shall We Secure Better Conditions? Green counsels that the workers should go back, hat in hand, to the very employer-controlled boards which have placed them in this deplorable condition.

"We must provide for joint employer and employee responsibility and joint employer and employee control," says the report. "But this must come through a voluntary arrangement, not compulsory, through a direct participation of representative of organized labor in the deliberations of industrial administrative agencies."

After painting the blackest picture of the present condition of the workers under the N. R. A., the report proposes that the workers rely solely on the government agencies and boards which have brought about these bad conditions.

"There is every indication," we are told, "that the National Labor Relations Board is going to be an effective agency for the enforcement of Section 7-a."

"This strikebreaking board, which has perpetuated Green's sell-out of the steel workers' demands, and has encouraged the company unions, is recognized by Green as the successor to Wagner's National Labor Board. At the latter, which has broken numerous strikes, Green has only praise. His only criticism was that it had not enough power."

"While these Boards (the National and Regional Labor Boards) settled many disputes, they had to sufficient power to make them effective agencies in establishing principles for industrial relations in the new order evolving under the codes," he writes.

Unable to fool the workers regarding the ravaging effects of the crisis under the N. R. A., the A. F. of L. Council's report admits that the codes have actually worsened conditions of the workers. On the question of wages, "In many industries codes have meant a real decrease in wages and earnings."

Admits N. R. A. Ravages

Regarding hours: "Many of the codes establish, in fact, a longer work week than that which has been in effect in the industry during the entire depression."

The N. R. A. has brought a growth in company unions. "Company union plans (or constitutions) 'legal' under the N. R. A., were worked out and the company union

Philadelphia Moves Into Lead in Drive For \$60,000 Fund

The Philadelphia district moved ahead of all the other districts in the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive today, when the receipts of the 15th Anniversary of the Communist Party affair held there Friday night, totaled \$900.

This places the full sum contributed by Philadelphia so far at \$2,411.06. Its quota is \$3,500.

The district it has displaced is Denver. Until today Denver topped the roost with \$75 per cent and Philadelphia was third. But now Philadelphia has 58.7 per cent of its total.

New Wage-Cut Plan Offered In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—A wage-slashing scheme—the work scheme was outlined here Saturday by A. L. Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation, at the closing session of the "1934 Mobilization for Human Needs."

The share-the-work scheme, which Deane said that leading industrialists have had under consideration for several months, would provide job-sharing, with a corresponding reduction in wages, on a national scale.

Deane described the plans as follows:

A monthly survey would be made in each industry to show the average weekly hours of employment "feasible" in each industry. Into this would be divided the number of workers in each industry, and the resulting average would be the number of hours to be worked.

Employers would not be required to comply with this average, but might set the work week at more or less than these hours, paying double time for hours in excess of the set number. The workers, however, would receive only one and one-half, the other sum going into a national pool. Workers in the same industry who are employed less than the average hours would receive half of the hourly rate from this fund, for each hour he was employed less than the set amount.

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

Struggle on Submission to Bosses and NRA Is Main Issue

By Bill Dunne

(Daily Worker Special Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—The fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor—to which Samuel Gompers al-

ways referred in his opening convention remarks as "this great parliament of labor"—has opened under circumstances of crisis in the official family and in the face of an accumulation of questions for the organized labor movement and the entire working class.

The only two conventions of the American Federation of Labor to which for these reasons the present session can be compared, were the Buffalo convention, where the A. F. of L. leadership decided for support of the imperialist interests of the House of Morgan in the World War, and the Montreal convention where the late President Gompers received the greatest political defeat of his entire career when the convention went on record for the Plumb plan of reorganization of the entire railway industry.

The Montreal convention registered the peak of the attempt of the rank and file of organized labor to assert the strength it had found through extensive organization during the war period. From that time on, officialdom became more firmly entrenched and the labor-management co-operation theory and practice was adopted as the program for the trade union movement.

Sharp Contradiction

The 54th Annual Convention is confronted with a basic contradiction: The contradiction between the upward surge of the American working class against the hunger program of monopoly capitalism with its official program of the American Federation of Labor which has 9/10 National Recovery Act as its central point, representing the expansion of the labor-management co-operation theory and practice—class collaboration—the point where labor officialdom openly works as part of the government machinery.

This is the contradiction from which flows the unusually open and sharp internal struggles in the official family. It is the contradiction resulting from the efforts of the bureaucracy to discover better methods of protecting the main interests of monopoly capital, and at the same time to retain and broaden their base in the ranks of a working class, whose living standard as a whole has been slashed by the five-year crisis and the employers' offensive under the N. R. A. to a point far below that of the living standards of 35 years ago.

Here is to be found the main

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Sea Strike Plans Grow In All Ports

Unanimous Vote Elects Hudson to Committee for Joint Strike

NEW YORK.—With Oct. 8, the strike date set by the calls of the International Union nearing, the strike preparations are assuming ever larger proportions.

More than 1,000 seamen attended a meeting of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee at South and Whitehall Streets Sunday night. The enthusiastic applause that followed the speakers clearly indicated that unity of action is the course chosen by the men.

Hudson Elects Unanimously
A unanimous vote endorsed the request of the Baltimore J. S. P. C., whose telegram proposed to invite Roy Hudson to serve on the Atlantic Coast Joint Strike Preparations Committee here and in other Atlantic ports. In New York alone over 3,000 signed up.

N. Y. Committee Endorsed
Joint Strike Preparations Committee set up in North Atlantic ports have wired their endorsement and authorization of the New York committee to represent them in negotiations here.

In response to the request of the A. C. J. S. P. C. the following telegram was received yesterday by the committee:

"Since shipping industry has no code our board has no jurisdiction over labor relations in the industry. Our board has not been negotiating with shipowners for any terms in connection with seamen's demands. Our only purpose in coming to New York has been to impress on shipowners the gravity of the situation and the necessity of taking some action to bring about improvement. Despite limited nature of my mission I will be glad to meet with you informally in Room 305 at 45 Broadway at 5 p. m. today." (Signed) Lloyd Garrison, Chairman National Labor Relations Board.

Despite Mr. Garrison's denial of any official influence in the secret negotiations, the press reports that the American lines "... will act soon as a result of the 'big stick' wielded by the Administration to avert the seamen's strike."

Olander Agrees to Slave Wage
It is known that Victor Olander, secretary of the I. S. U., and the owners secretly agreed several months ago on the \$60 slave code but the code was rejected by the administration. Olander did not make this known to the seamen at any time. The code was rejected by Roosevelt due to opposition of foreign steamship owners who fought certain stabilization features of the foreign rates, etc. But the fact is that Olander agreed to the \$60 a month code.

Olander's strong point with the bosses is that if they do not deal with him, the rank and file will take over the leadership of the strike movement and force them to grant more than they would have to, if he is aided in preventing the strike.

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Send Plea For Unity To Leaders

2,000,000 Chose 3,332 Delegates, Report Discloses

By Joseph North

(Daily Worker Special Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—The Socialists delegates attending the Second United Congress Against War and Fascism—forty-nine of them, all braving expulsion for their efforts to forge working-class unity—stirred the assemblage yesterday with the announcement that they had called upon the National Executive Committee of their party to officially enter the League and "to declare a united front with the Communist Party of the United States and all workers, liberals and pacifists."

This marked the high point of the conventions drive toward unity of all who are against the horrors of war and fascism. It was on a par with the enthusiasm of the congress, which opened with 17,000 persons at the Coliseum mass meeting on Friday night. It preceded the other high lights of yesterday's proceedings: the report of the credentials committee.

Gains Since 1933
The results compared with last year are: 1934, 3,332 delegates; 1933, 2,600 delegates. The delegates were chosen by the following number of workers and middle class people: 1,897,201; 1933, less than 1,000,000. This year 748 delegates were young workers and students. They had been sent to Chicago by 200,000.

Willie Sue Blagden, of Boston, a member of the Socialist Party, brought the convention to its feet with the following announcement: "We, members of the Socialist Party of the U. S. A. in attendance at the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism representing either locals of the S. P. or as members of the S. P. F., or as members of the S. P. F., representing other organizations at the Congress, or as visitors, call upon the National Executive Committee of our Party at its Boston meeting to officially enter the American League Against War and Fascism and to declare a united front with the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and all workers, liberals and pacifists."

Protest Threats, Explosions
In addition, a resolution was signed by all the Socialists here to be sent to their State executives and the National Executive Council of the Party and the Y.P.S.L. to "protest threats and explosions for united front activity."

Among the 49 signers were Willie Sue Blagden, Miss Victor Berger, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, the Rev. Compton of Milwaukee, Richard Whitten, of the New Orleans Local of the S. P., who is also the National head of the Students League for Industrial Democracy.

Willie Sue Blagden closed her speech with the following statement: "All of us who are here would have preferred to be representing our locals here. When I

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Green Hails President's Move To Bind Labor Not to Struggle Against Growing Boss Attacks

Compulsory Arbitration Lurks In Roosevelt 'Truce' Schemes, Secretary Perkins Implies

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—A hint that compulsory arbitration at vital stages of capital-labor disputes lurks in the new Roosevelt proposal for "industrial peace" came today when Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor and one of the new Roosevelt N. R. A. policy-making committee, said she disapproved of compulsory arbitration as a "permanent relation."

Asked if the President's radio announcement that he will call on those "truly" representative of capital and labor to use dispute-settling machinery to stop strikes didn't mean compulsory arbitration, Miss Perkins hastily said, "No." Requested to state her own attitude

toward compulsory arbitration, she gave a long discussion of why arbitration is not "true arbitration" unless it is "voluntary," and said, "I don't think compulsory arbitration is a sound permanent relation."

She added, however, that there are "certain cases" in which both sides can't agree—and at such times, the implication was she approved compulsory arbitration completely. She didn't mention the fact that industrialists invoke compulsory arbitration only in those "certain cases" where strike action is too effective to be beaten.

Talking at great length and with equal vagueness about just what

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Anti-Fascist Silk Workers Workers Fight Hit Renegade Police Ban Attacks on CP

NEW YORK.—Anti-fascist workers last night massed to continue to picket the Academy of Music, a 14th St. theatre, at which the National Fascist Band, headlined as "Mussolini's Favorite Musicians," is appearing.

Picketing reached violence late Sunday night after a gang of thugs, emerging from the theatre and emboldened by the mobilization of hundreds of police and patrolmen, attacked the picket line.

As they emerged from the theatre the fascist gang poked umbrellas at the pickets and attempted to start a brawl. With rigid discipline the pickets held their ranks solid, refusing to be provoked. While the pickets remonstrated with the fascist gangs, attempts were made to wrest the placards from the workers' hands. Picketing remained peaceful, however, until Mayor La Guardia's police swung into the crowd.

Hundreds of police swarmed into the streets clubbing the workers. Seventy-five mounted police rode the streets in equestrian fashion and attempted to terrorize the thousands of workers who assembled at mass meetings opposite the theatre. The workers held their ranks and refused to be provoked. Scores of detectives, the police admitted, were secreted in the crowd of workers attending the mass meeting. At a prearranged signal, scores of police radio cars which patrolled the area

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 1.—More than 25 discrimination cases have

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 1.—A. J. Muste, purveyor of fascist doctrines wrapped in revolutionary phrases coined by the American Workers Party, and James Cannon, Trotskyite renegade, received no sympathy from the more than 100 textile workers whom they tried to convince on Sunday that the Communist Party had failed them in the textile strike.

Statements by Muste and Cannon that the Communist Party could not prove political leadership to the rank and file upsurge in the American Federation of Labor were met by the audience with vehement protest.

During a question period, which was limited to eight inquiries from both speakers, textile worker after textile worker made clear his distrust of the two armless generals of social fascism. Several workers asked point-blank of the speakers, "Where were you during the textile strike?"

When Cannon, in an effort to defend himself against the pointed criticism of the workers, declared that the National Textile Workers Union permitted its workers to scab during the strike of Paterson United Textile Workers Union members in 1931, he was loudly booed.

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'TRUCE' TALK A SIGNAL FOR NEW DRIVE ON LABOR

AN EDITORIAL

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "fireside" radio broadcast Sunday night, greeted so avidly and enthusiastically by William Green, should arouse the whole working class to the dangers of a new attack on their living standards, on their union rights and on the weapon of strike that confronts them.

Roosevelt's speech was carefully timed with the opening of the A. F. of L. convention. Momentous problems face this convention, and every worker in the country. Obviously, the N.R.A. has smashed down living standards. At the same time, it has raised the profits of the employers, as Roosevelt and his associates boast.

Tremendous strikes have taken place against this employers' offensive under the flag of the Blue Eagle. Tens of thousands of textile workers have been blacklisted. Every effort is being made to quell the growing strike movement in marine and in other industries through Roosevelt's scheme of arbitration boards.

What did Roosevelt propose to meet the mounting struggles of the workers against the battering down of their living standards? Why did Green react so quickly in accepting Roosevelt's proposal for a truce in the strike struggles? Why was Roose-

velt silent on the most burning issue confronting the 16,000,000 unemployed, unemployment insurance?

Let us look to the inspiration for Roosevelt's speech. He proposes that the entire working class cease its struggle for higher wages. Remember, Hoover in 1930, when the crisis first struck the workers, asked the same thing. Green and the other A. F. of L. officials at that time seized at the opportunity to pledge the employers that there would be "no strikes." The employers promised there would be no "wage cuts."

But what happened? The whole working class of the country had its wages slashed more than 50 per cent. That truce was the signal for the most unabashed, the most vicious drive against the standard of living of the American workers.

Roosevelt wants to repeat this onslaught on the American workers, this time under the specific conditions of the N.R.A., under his maze and snare of arbitration boards, under the whole scheme which he has used to hike the profits of the employers and smash down the standards of living of the workers.

Here is what happened in the textile industry. Under the code, the workers living standards were beaten down so low, the speed-up increased so fast,

their union rights frittered away so viciously, that 500,000 workers came out on one of the most heroic and militant strikes in the history of the American labor movement.

Roosevelt now wants to stop this movement of struggle, while the employers bring up their heavy artillery of attack against the workers. And he does this under the guise of a treacherous truce.

Steel workers, auto workers, textile workers, aluminum workers, and all others who have felt the effects of Roosevelt's arbitration scheme, remember his previous promises. Weirton steel workers! Remember he promised you N.R.A. elections. Now you have been forced into company unions. Auto workers! Remember he promised you better conditions. Instead, he fastened on your necks an arbitration board that has helped the employers against labor. Textile workers! What did you get? You were betrayed by Gorman & Co., and you got the blacklist, the yellow dog contract, the bayonet, tear gas and the club.

Now Roosevelt wants to extend these benefits of a "truce" to the whole working class, so that while the hands of the workers are tied by the collaboration of the employers and the A. F. of L. officials, the government can carry forward at greater

speed, with more daring, with more audacity, its efforts to increase the profits of the bosses at the expense of greater starvation for the masses.

The steel trust is now preparing for a 10 per cent wage cut for its workers. Under Roosevelt's truce, already accepted by William Green, who deplores every struggle of the workers for their rights, this wage cut would be put over, and the government would step in on the ground of "arbitration" and the "truce" to stop strikes or other resistance of the workers.

Roosevelt's "truce" is the first step towards compulsory arbitration, a forced ending of the growing strike struggles, in order to carry forward the offensive of capital against labor.

Let us see the sources Roosevelt used to justify his schemes. He quoted Elihu Root and the deeds of the British national concentration government, the worst reactionaries, and friends of the big trusts. Elihu Root was a dye-in-the-wool reactionary Republican, a lawyer for the big corporations. Roosevelt answered the Republicans' attacks on the N.R.A. by quoting Root to prove that he was carrying out the policies of the big trusts, the poli-

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'Industrial Peace' Plan Is Step in Preparation for New Price Rise

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—To stem the mounting

strike struggles against the miserable wages of the N.R. A. codes, President Roosevelt in his "fireside" radio broadcast Sunday night heartened the big trusts by his proposal to use the machinery of government to effect a "truce" in all labor struggles.

"I propose to confer within the coming month with small groups of those anti-representative of large employers of labor and of large groups of organized labor, in order to seek their co-operation in establishing what I may describe as a specific trial period of industrial peace."

Roosevelt in his speech, at the same time, resorted to actual distortion of the facts when he declared "the extent and severity of labor disputes during this period has been far less than in any previous comparable period." In reality, the period he discussed was marked by some of the largest strikes in American labor history, particularly the textile strike and the San Francisco general strike.

It is precisely against these strike struggles, and those threatening in the marine industry on the East Coast that Roosevelt made his proposals for a "truce" in order to prevent the workers gaining their demands through struggle.

Repeating his promises to the workers utilized in all of his strike-breaking arbitration proposals in steel, auto, coal and textile, Roosevelt declared:

"I shall seek assurances of the making and maintenance of agreements which can be mutually relied upon under which wages, hours and working conditions may be determined, and any later adjustments shall be made either by agreement or in case of disagreement, through the mediation, or arbitration of State or Federal agencies."

In order to delude the workers into the belief that their right of strike is not taken away, Roosevelt stated:

"I shall not ask either employers or employees permanently to lay aside the weapons common to industrial war."

In the meanwhile, however, lower wages will be riveted on the workers, the company unions will be given added impetus, and the fighting capacity of the unions will be crippled by long enough to the growing militancy of the workers' strike struggles.

Roosevelt's speech, carefully timed with the strikebreaking conclusion of the textile strike, and the opening of the 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, is the unmistakable indication that Roosevelt is moving shrewdly and relentlessly toward the outlawry of strikes as the major objective of the government in its efforts to maintain the again dwindling profits of the Wall Street monopolies and as a measure of militarizing the country's industry in preparation for war.

Side by side with this preparation for the outlawry of strikes was a deliberate silence on the question of unemployment insurance.

Silent on Inflation

Roosevelt's speech was also noteworthy for its studied silence on the question of inflation and the stabilization of the dollar. With the tension growing sharper on the international exchanges, and the pressure of the competition of British and Japanese imperialism taking increasing shares of American business, this silence signifies that the Roosevelt government is planning

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Amter Presents Communist Answer to Workers' Needs

WORKERS AT RALLY VOTE TO RATIFY C.P. PROGRAM AND SLATE

Oigin Cheered as He Calls for Energetic Campaign; Briehl, Burroughs, Begun, Other Red Candidates Speak in Coliseum

NEW YORK.—Only the election platform of the Communist Party contains the essential measures of action by which the problem of the working class in the crisis can be solved, Israel Amter, Communist candidate for governor, told more than 2,000 workers, who with a thunderous "aye" voted to ratify the New York State platform and candidates of the Communist Party on Sunday in the open air arena of the Bronx Coliseum.

Amter blasted the pretensions of the capitalist parties to friendship for the working masses, and exposed the falseness of such claims by analyzing the platform of the Republican Party and the record of the Democratic Party in office. He also pointed out the gulf between Socialist Party platform assurances and the performance of Socialist Party leaders in public office.

M. J. Oigin, candidate for Congress from the 23rd District, in North Bronx, was cheered as he declared that "a vigorous Communist election campaign will speed the day when the great sledge hammer of proletarian revolution crushes capitalism to bits and sets in its place the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Fred Briehl, Ulster County dairy farmer, and candidate for Attorney General, brought "revolutionary greetings from the class-conscious toilers on the farms."

William Burroughs, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, spoke briefly, as did Isidor Begun, candidate for City Comptroller. Begun pointed out that Communist leaders in public office could lead the struggles of the masses outside of the halls of legislative bodies far more effectively.

Steel Workers In Youngstown Win Relief

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Three hundred unemployed steel workers at a mass meeting here Sunday elected a committee to place their relief demands before County Relief Commissioner R. A. Noble and turn their demands.

The relief office was forced to promise to turn on the water in the homes of the unemployed. This demand is of great importance here since for years thousands of families have been without water in their homes. Clothing according to need, room rent for single workers, complete abolition of forced labor for single unemployed workers and recognition of the Unemployment Council grievance committees were also won from the relief office.

At the mass meeting, Locke Miller, Democratic candidate for Congress, spoke for the "New Deal" program and was thoroughly exposed by John Meidion. Ben Gray, Unemployment Council organizer, and Communist candidate for State Senator, was elected to head the committee to the relief office. Other speakers were Weisler, Communist candidate for County Commissioner and John Julio, Communist candidate for Sheriff. Resolutions protesting the conviction of Phil Frankford, Pennsylvania unemployed leader, and James Eagan, national secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in Pennsylvania, were adopted.

Anti-Fascists Fight Police Ban

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cut off all traffic leading into the area.

For the past three days, workers under the leadership of the Italian Workers Clubs, the League Against War and Fascism, and the Downtown Section of the Communist Party have picketed the theatre and held mass meetings attended by tens of thousands of workers.

While the pickets and the thousands of workers attending the mass meetings have held a determined stand that Mussolini's black shirts shall not appear in this country, hundreds of small voluntary contributions have been received for support of the heroic Communist Party of Italy. Resolutions demanding the freedom of Gramsci, leader of the Communist Party of Italy, now held in Mussolini's dungeons, were adopted by the New York workers.

Mayor LaGuardia's police issued a statement yesterday prohibiting all further picketing at the theatre.

Classified

Girl to care for child, 5 live in. Call Tues. and Wed. between 6-10; 312-1515. 15th St. Apt. 30.

WANTED: Modern furniture. Share details: modern apartment, Washington Heights. Bargain. Billings 3-6615.

HELP in furnish your office. Desks, tables, chairs, office equipment needed. League of Workers' Theatres, 114 W. 14th St. Chelsea 2-1532.

FURNISHED room wanted, \$15-\$20 month. P. Lester, Box 44, 7th Daily Worker.

BUNNY, modern room, man. Reasonable. Nearby Union Square, 142 Second Ave. Apt. 26. Gr. 7-2888.

Court Rejects Second Appeal For Herndon

NEW YORK.—The Georgia Supreme Court has refused a rehearing of the appeal for Angelo Herndon, the International Labor Defense reported yesterday.

The State Supreme Court has ruled several months ago against an appeal by the I. L. D. attorneys to set aside the infamous verdict of the lower Lynch court, sentencing Herndon to 19 to 20 years on the chain gang for the "crime" of organizing white and Negro unemployed workers together to fight for relief. The I. L. D. announced yesterday that the fight for Herndon's complete freedom will now be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Trial of Leah Young and Annie Mae Leathers, two white textile strikers held on charges similar to those on which Herndon was convicted, "inciting to insurrection," has been set for Oct. 25, in Atlanta, Ga. They will be defended by John H. Geer, Atlanta Negro attorney, who, with Ben Davis, Jr. defended Herndon, and Louis M. Tatham, white Atlanta lawyer.

A provisional committee for their defense is being organized in Atlanta. They are being held incommunicado in Fulton Tower Prison and denied visitors and medical aid.

The I. L. D. has made an urgent appeal that protest telegrams and resolutions demanding their immediate and unconditional release, be sent to Gov. Talmadge, and Assistant Solicitor Hudson, both at Atlanta, Ga.

Forced Arbitration Seen in 'Truce' Plan

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The President's proposal does mean, Miss Perkins said, it doesn't mean he will seek pledges that there be no strikes, but simply that there be plans to use the dispute-settling machinery of the government instead of plans for large movements.

Here again the Secretary failed to explain the difference between agreeing not to plan "large movements" such as strikes, and agreeing not to make strike action effective by preparations.

"I want to point that the unions (obviously meaning American Federation of Labor union leaders) have shown a real disposition to use the agencies for settling disputes, as in the textile case," the Secretary beamed. "In fact, there is a disposition upon the part of both labor and industry to do this. The normal position for several months now has been to use the agencies of the government."

Asked how she expects the Roosevelt conferences, then, to influence a condition in which many great strikes have occurred, despite all these friendly "dispositions," Secretary Perkins declared that the "dispositions" would be "furthered" in the coming conferences, for they would "create a greater confidence in the procedure, and a more active intent to follow it."

Relief Lists in Illinois Now Near New Peak

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Relief lists throughout the State have continued to swell during the summer and are expected to reach an all-time high by winter. In the down-state counties, 163,466 families are now on the relief lists as compared with 96,707 a year ago.

In Cook County, Chicago, where the most concerted drive is made to the relief lists since a year ago, during last October, 1933, 18,000 families have been added to the relief lists in Chicago. With the ending of the World's Fair this month, 30,000 underpaid workers will be thrown out of work at one time.

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission has announced that the State is expected to provide only \$2,500,000 out of the estimated relief budget of \$12,000,000 for October.

President Roosevelt's Longshoremen's Mediation Board, created to check and strangle the efforts of the Maritime Union members to obtain something better than a starvation wage standard enforced by the waterfront employers' union and the industry Association, by the invitation to Mayor Rossi, whose police, financed in part by the anti-labor fund of the Standard Oil Company and other open shop corporations, murdered and wounded striking members of the International Longshoremen's Association as well as members of other San Francisco unions, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has placed the main issue clearly.

The Main Issue This is whether the trade union movement in America is to be an instrument of all transgressors and their chief weapon against all enemies, or whether it is to be a means by which wage workers are regimented, cowed, and in general "gentled," for the profit making purposes of the employers.

In this way the basic issues have been made clear and there is going to be a fight on these issues in 54th Annual Convention which—no matter how disguised or confused the form may be in which it manifests itself on the convention floor due to the suppressive acts of officialdom—will represent the wishes and the will of the overwhelming majority of the dues-paying members of the American Federation of Labor—and to a great extent the will of those millions of workers in the decisive industries, such as steel and auto, who under the N. R. A. have been forced into company unions.

'Truce' Talk a Signal for New Drive on Labor

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ties of J. P. Morgan, of U. S. Steel, of the Mellons, the Fords and the Rockefellers.

He heaped unstinted praise on the policy of the labor-hating conservatives of England, those who passed the Labor Disputes Bill, which ties the hand of labor and penalizes them for conducting strikes against the policies of the big trusts.

That is how Roosevelt answers his critics in the camp of the Republican Party in the trust offices in Wall Street. He says to them in substance: "Gentlemen, I am following the policy of Elihu Root, the great corporation lawyer, who worked in your interest. I am taking my precedents from the Tory imperialist government of Great Britain in their fight against the workers."

When Roosevelt announced his program of strangling the struggles of the workers for higher wages, for shorter hours, for improved labor conditions, what did William Green say? He let the cat out of the bag. He showed the whole thing was timed to help the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. in their drive against the upsurge of the American workers. Green declared:

"I feel that the President's address was timely, appropriate and impressive." Why is it timely to Green? The smoke of the great textile battle still hovers over the whole working class. The textile workers have been miserably, shamelessly, brutally betrayed. The "truce" is "timely" to help the Textile Labor Relations Board in its trickery of arbitration. It is "timely" in Green's and Ryan's efforts to stop the marine strike; it is "timely" in their striving to stop a steel strike against threatening wage cuts.

Why is it "appropriate" and "impressive"? It is "appropriate" because it suits the needs of the bosses, who want this truce so that they can fasten the low wage codes on the necks of the workers, so they can fight against union recognition, so they can teach the workers a lesson. And for Green it is impressive because it gives him an opportunity to overawe, to fool, to mislead, to betray the workers by a new set of promises. He thinks the workers have short memories. He hopes they have forgotten the Hoover strike that cost them so dearly. He hopes they have forgotten Weirton steel, the steel strike, the threatening auto strike, and the hundreds of instances of stark betrayal through "arbitration" boards.

Roosevelt wants the workers to believe that if a truce is called, with William Green sticking his feet under the table with the employers, that they can be assured of an improvement in their conditions.

Does Roosevelt also believe that the workers are utter fools?

How did the government act in all past struggles between the workers and the employers? How many workers were shot down, wounded and arrested in strikes for higher wages? Over 60 were butchered; thousands were wounded or arrested. How many employers were even so much as touched by the government? Not a single one.

The government is the instrument of oppression of the employers, striving in this crisis to safeguard the bosses' profits, under the cry of "recovery," while the most vicious and furious attack is leveled against the workers. In the period of a so-called truce, the Roosevelt government hopes to put over the employers' wishes and at the same time eliminate the resentment and resistance of the workers.

Roosevelt utilizes the differences he has with the Liberty League and with certain sections of the employers around the demagogic Section 7-a of the N. R. A. to further the illusions he is trying to spread about the role of his government. He says, on the one hand, there are the striking workers, and on the other, the employers. In the middle, he maintains, stands the "impartial" government. By this fable of the separation of the government and the interests of the capitalist class he hopes to strengthen the hand of the government for a smashing blow against the working class.

Every worker should answer right now: "No, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Green, no you exploiters of labor and your labor lieutenants, you will not set away with this trick. We know that behind your honeyed words, behind your promises, lurks a more vicious onslaught against labor. You have swayed us so that you could entice us to submit like slaves to your new demands. We will not do it. We will organize our own forces, the mighty arm of labor, to resist your schemes of new misery. Your N. R. A. codes have brought us new misery. We will fight against them. And we will fight against the traitors and betrayers in our own ranks who are so ready to unite with you in your rotten schemes that smack of fascist attacks against the workers."

The Communist Party from the very beginning warned the workers against the N. R. A. tore off every shred of its lying demagogic promises, and showed the naked mailed fist of the big trusts behind it. The Communist Party, back in 1930, when Green and Hoover declared their truce, warned the workers that the "no strike" agreement would mean drastic wage-cuts. That came to pass only too soon and with terrible effects on the workers.

Now, more emphatically than ever before, the Communist Party sounds the alarm, warns the workers that Roosevelt's truce means for them the most drastic attack not only on their standards of living, which Roosevelt has been whittling away with a wantonness and shamelessly never before

seen, but will result in the most drastic drive on every right of organization, on the right to strike, on the right to build unions, on the right to organize and struggle against the bosses' offensive.

Six workers at the Communist Party meeting Sunday, where N. Sparks explained the Party's position on the textile strike, signed applications to join the Party and paid initiations.

All Lowell mills resumed two shifts this morning, but the American Bunting Company dressers are talking strike in protest against making one worker do the work of eight.

Woody plan a sympathy strike with the dressers if seven dressers are not reemployed. The Protective Union officials in the membership meeting Saturday, with 800 attending, violated the constitution to rush through a hand-picked slate in the elections, by selling to wait two weeks before the voting on nominations. They also falsified minutes by recording Sam Harris as suspended.

Although the Protective Union claims 7,000 members, 150 votes rejected the sell-out business agent, Charles Demsey, wirepuller and millowners' sell-out agent, was prevented from delivering a long speech

further devaluation of the dollar, more inflation, and more aggressive expansion for foreign markets. These measures can only mean new rises in the cost of living, beyond the present 23 per cent increase in the cost of daily food necessities which has already taken place since Roosevelt took office.

This new step of Roosevelt toward incorporating the trade unions into a fascist-like "incorporation" for "industrial peace" means that Roosevelt and the employers are attempting to bind American labor to submission to the same legal machinery which was used to break the

seen, but will result in the most drastic drive on every right of organization, on the right to strike, on the right to build unions, on the right to organize and struggle against the bosses' offensive.

Sixteen million unemployed and their families face the coming bitter winter without jobs, and without adequate relief. What did Roosevelt have to say to them? He did not. He resorted again to his lying promises delivered during his election campaign and repeated time and again since his inauguration in March, 1933. He again promised jobs to every unemployed worker.

You promised, Mr. Roosevelt, that the N. R. A. would end unemployment? But right now your own Department of Labor is forced to admit that unemployment is growing. You say there will be no permanent unemployment army in America? But for the past five years there has been one of over 16,000,000! The unemployed cannot eat your words or your promises. Why were you silent on unemployment insurance? You were not silent about profits. You assured the employers that your government would see to it that they made a "fair profit" on their investments. You proudly boast about the great rise in profits the parasites achieved under the N. R. A. But what about the unemployed? Your promised jobs have not materialized, and no one knows better than you in the present deepening general crisis of American capitalism, that these jobs will not materialize. On the contrary, with the speed-up and stretch-out, with the efforts of the employers, aided by the N. R. A., to increase profits, THE PERMANENT ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED WILL GROW.

This is the perspective that faces the unemployed and employed. And you still have nothing to say concretely about unemployment insurance. You want a truce in the struggles of the unemployed for unemployment insurance, just as you want a truce in strikes, so that the schemes of the big trusts, of the big monopolies, of the bankers and rich parasites, will not be disturbed.

We must say, Mr. Roosevelt, you have made your position clear. Your answer to the big trusts who entreated you, to the Republicans and others who found some fault with your program, will bring great joy to them. They want nothing better than a truce in the class struggle. They are sorely harassed by the military, by the hardware, by the fighting spirit of the American workers. They were afraid that the betraying leaders who stood between them and victory for the workers would not be able to hold out against the growing upsurge in the labor movement.

Every banker, every coupon clipping drone will be thankful for your silence on unemployment insurance.

But we say to the workers, we say to American labor, Roosevelt's speech is a challenge to you. Are you ready to accept his slave truce? Are you ready to leave your fate in the hands of Green, the National Manufacturers Association and the Roosevelt government that panders and fawns at the feet of the big trusts?

Roosevelt's truce must be emphatically rejected. It is the road to further enslavement, to lower wages, to a smashing of the unions and the rights won by the workers over decades of bitter and bloody struggles. In every union, the city must go up: "No truce!" There can be no truce with the profit-grabbing employers and their wage slaves. There can be only struggle for the rights of labor, for better living conditions, for building the trade unions, for recognition, and against the whole lying, foul scheme of the Roosevelt government.

This is the position of the Communist Party, and one it will fight for at every turn, among the broadest masses of workers, in the trade unions, in the election campaigns, before the shop gates, in the mills, in every nook where workers gather.

The answer to Roosevelt's silence on the burning issue of unemployment insurance must be a tremendous campaign to force the government to pass the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Do not let him get away with this failure even to mention what is a life and death need for every unemployed worker and his family, and for every employed worker faced with the prospect of being flung out of a job at any moment.

Roosevelt's truce and Green's acceptance throw upon every Communist the greatest tasks of exposing its meaning to the whole working class. It confronts them with the necessity for plunging more energetically into the struggle, in the trade unions, in the shops, mines, mills, to defeat this nefarious scheme, to stop the bosses' new offensive and to drive labor ever forward for its immediate demands and for the still greater struggle against the capitalists' efforts to solve their crisis at the expense of the toiling masses.

It is this policy of "truce" and submission to N. R. A. and government attacks that Roosevelt wants the workers to vote for in the elections. Only the Communist Party's election program, and its day to day struggle, offer a correct answer to this new offensive.

Roosevelt's new offensive raises still sharper the question of the united action of the working class for the defense of its rights and for higher living standards. The Socialist leadership have shown their trend towards unity with Green, Gorman & Co. Now every Socialist must ask: "What will be the stand of his Party on the truce?" There should be only one answer: a united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties against the whole offensive of the Roosevelt regime against the working class.

That this plan has been worked out in close cooperation with the heads of the American Federation of Labor is indicated by the enthusiastic support which William Green immediately made public on the announcement of Roosevelt's plan.

"I feel that the address was timely, appropriate and impressive," Green stated.

Roosevelt in his speech deliberately falsified the situation by claiming that the present period has seen the smallest number of strikes of any comparable period. Actually, official reports indicate that the present strike wave is the largest in the country's history. With the approach of the massive strike in Eastern ports, and the highly unsettled conditions in auto, steel and textiles, despite all the recent "mediation" strikebreaking agreements, the Roosevelt government, acting with its biggest Wall Street employers, is striving to make all strike action strictly against the approaching inflation impossible by "mutual agreement," that is to say, by deliberate outlawry of strikes.

Further devaluation of the dollar, more inflation, and more aggressive expansion for foreign markets. These measures can only mean new rises in the cost of living, beyond the present 23 per cent increase in the cost of daily food necessities which has already taken place since Roosevelt took office.

This new step of Roosevelt toward incorporating the trade unions into a fascist-like "incorporation" for "industrial peace" means that Roosevelt and the employers are attempting to bind American labor to submission to the same legal machinery which was used to break the

auto, steel, and textile strikes in the recent past, just when American labor faces the menace of new wage cuts and slashes in the real purchasing power of its pay envelopes.

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NEW N.R.A. CHAIRMAN HEADS ANTI-LABOR FORCES IN SOUTH

Clay Williams Leads Board of Directors of the Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem, Notorious Labor Exploiters

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Oct. 1.—Clay Williams of this city, who was recently appointed head of the new Roosevelt board to take charge of the N. R. A., has a record of being one of the most notorious exploiters in the South.

The Reynolds Tobacco Company, of which Mr. Williams was once the president and with which he is now connected as head of the board of directors, maintains labor conditions in its plant that are even worse than those existing in the textile mills.

This company, whose dividend disbursements in the year of 1933 were \$36,000,000, paid out in wages only \$12,000,000. There is no code in the tobacco industry and the average wage is 35 and 45 a week. Any worker who is known to be a union member in the Reynolds plant is immediately discharged. Most of the Reynolds employees are Negroes.

Company Controls Town The entire political machine of the City of Winston-Salem is under the direct domination of this company which the new N. R. A. director heads. Workers' demonstrations and parades are not permitted during working hours. According to a local law, workers are allowed to parade only during the hours that they are in the factory. At the behest of the Reynolds Company an anti-red flag law was placed on the local statute books. Anyone displaying a red flag in the city is liable to a severe chain gang sentence.

Strikes Feeling High Meanwhile strike sentiment runs high among the Reynolds workers. Local union tobacco workers, working under semi-legal conditions, are preparing for strike action for higher wages and shorter hours and everything indicates that a strike will take place in the very near future.

When the strike comes in the Reynolds plant Mr. Clay Williams, one of the men chiefly responsible for the wretched working conditions, will be the spokesman. R. R. A. mediator. How Mr. Williams will attempt to "mediate" the strike, how he will act in all strike disputes, is made clear by Mr. Williams' record. His "mediation" efforts will be strikebreaking activities.

He was asked to comment upon the Deane plan for unemployment "reserves" instead of insurance. He declined to comment, saying all unemployment insurance schemes had "some merit." Asked whether he included the Workers' Bill in that group, however, he replied sharply: "I said I didn't like that bill two months ago and I still am opposed to it."

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HATHAWAY URGES UNITY OF ALL IN FIGHT ON FASCISM AND WAR

Cites Record of Communism On War Issue

Points to War Plans and Trend to Fascism in Congress Speech

Following is the full text of the address of Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, speaking in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, at the Second U. S. Congress Against War, in Chicago:

Friends, Comrades, Fellow-Fighters Against War! In opening my remarks, I want to extend the warmest greetings to every delegate and to every organization represented here in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Communist Party welcomes this Second Congress Against War and Fascism as evidence of the strong beginning of the united front in the United States. We particularly want to note the improvement in the composition of this Congress as compared with the Congress last year. We have already seen a broader representation, particularly representatives from a much larger number of trade unions, showing that the union movement is being drawn into the anti-war struggle. We also want particularly to greet the delegates who are here from the Socialist Party and from the Young People's Socialist League.

The speeches made from this platform by Mrs. Barr and by Mrs. Barr, both members of the Socialist Party, in which they declared their own personal support for the united front and stated that they were determined to do everything within their power to realize the united front, are certainly welcomed by the Communist Party as indicating the sentiment among large masses of the Socialist workers and as proof that a united front of Socialist and Communist workers will be realized as the first step in rallying the masses in the struggle against war and fascism.

The Communist Party recognizes quite clearly that there are fundamental differences between many organizations represented here. Between Socialists and Communists, between Communists and Socialists, between Communists and other groups. But the Communist Party, with the full realization of these fundamental differences and of the need of clarifying these differences, believes that it is possible to establish and to maintain the united front of the American workers on the issue of war and fascism and to develop the most determined mass struggle against every step in the direction of fascism, against all the preparations that are now being made for war and against war itself.

The Communist Party takes this opportunity of urging every delegate present here not to be satisfied with the representation we have now but to go out from this convention individually and collectively to work with all our might to realize the united front of the broadest masses on the issue of fascism and war. At the same time the Communist Party must state before a gathering of this kind that it has forgotten the past history of the working class movement. We have not forgotten the last World War and the reaction of various forces in the labor movement to that war. We want to note here that every delegate can carry it out of this Congress that during the course of the last war there began the split in the working-class movement, the split that today leaves the working class in a weakened position in its fight against fascism and war. We also wish to record that it was out of this split that developed the working-class movement at that time that the Communist Party was born.

C. P. Born in Post-War Struggle. The Communist Party was born out of the struggle of those who formed it against the last imperialist war. At that time numerous very fundamental issues developed that divided the working class movement. These issues in the main were the continued struggle against imperialism after the outbreak of the war itself. The left wing in the working class movement—the left wing that formed the Communist Party—took the position that war grew out of the very development of imperialism, and that the struggle against war must necessarily be conducted by waging the class struggle against the capitalist system. Our position during the period of the war was based on the necessity of the working class waging their struggle against the capitalist class to gain political power, to take advantage of the war situation, to overthrow the capitalist class and to destroy the rule, to work for their defeat in the war, always with the objective of establishing the rule of the working class, and then with the working class in power to proceed to build a Socialist society.

The leaders in the Socialist and labor movements rejected this analysis of war. They found one excuse after another to justify their support of their own imperialist government in the war. They supported their own "fatherland," as you call it.

During that period a large section of the working class movement, of the Socialist International, of the trade union movement, went over completely to the capitalist class and aided in the mobilization for war.

CALLS FOR UNITY

Anti-Fascist Fight Hailed By Frenchman

Louis Perrigaud Brings Barbusse's Greetings to Chicago Parley

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Louis Perrigaud, speaking as secretary of the International League Against War and Fascism, brought the greetings of Henri Barbusse, who could not attend, he said, because of illness, to the Second American Congress Against War and Fascism. "We have 800,000 members, not including those who are members of affiliated organizations. Whenever there is occasion to demonstrate against fascism they go into the streets."

Perrigaud reviewed the progress of the anti-fascist fight throughout the world. "Our French committee is one of the strongest," he declared. "We have 800,000 members, not including those who are members of affiliated organizations. Whenever there is occasion to demonstrate against fascism they go into the streets."

There have been hundreds of such demonstrations, such as the one of Feb. 12, when fifteen of our comrades were killed by the French police. In Paris, Toulouse and Marseilles, everywhere in France where fascists were demonstrating, we had anti-fascist working-class demonstrations organized by our committee.

The French speaker emphasized that the February days had shown how close fascism was in France. It was these demonstrations, these anti-fascist actions of hundreds of thousands, which drove fascism back, he pointed out. "There is still a danger," he declared, "unless they continue to fight against fascism, daily, hourly."

Briefly reviewing fascist developments in other countries, Mr. Perrigaud pointed out that Sir Oswald Mosley in England had a great deal of money for his fascist enterprises and that he had never revealed where this money came from. "We know he got it from the English capitalists," he said.

In Spain, the Committee Against War and Fascism is a united front of all tendencies: anarchists, socialists, communists, he stated. The fascist organization in Madrid had attempted to hold a big meeting, but a general strike called by the united front committee spoiled the fascists' plans. "Students and members of the middle class joined the workers in the streets demonstrating against fascism," he said.

Speaking of Germany, Mr. Perrigaud hailed the heroism of 6,000,000 who voted "no" to Hitler in the recent election. He told how thousands of workers were risking their lives to distribute illegal and anti-fascist literature in Germany. He told how French workers co-operate in smuggling this literature into Germany at the risk of their lives. In Austria there is a strong committee, and in Budapest the committee's influence continues to grow despite the terror of the Hungarian ruling class. "The World Committee sent two of our comrades to offer legal help to 40 anti-fascist prisoners who had been sentenced to die. These two comrades were put in prison and tortured," he stated.

"Everywhere they are working for war and fascism in the factories," he said. "It was to stop the factories must stop. The people must fight against war in the streets. We must tell the workers in the factories, on the farms, that they are working against their own interests and they must stop it. We must boycott Hitler and Nazism. We can do it everywhere, as we have in France, not by speeches but by real work in action. This is the way to fight war and fascism."

He called for demonstrations in all universities in the United States and all other countries on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9 and 10, against the celebration of Armistice Day.

Henri Barbusse told me to inform you that all the World Committee is organizing special work from the American committee during the coming year. You are one of the most important countries. If you do your work well, it won't be long before we get to the final victory."

U. S. Prepares for War. Already we can glean from the news brought out that the U. S. government is rallying around itself all the great munitions manufacturers and all those who aid in the preparations of war or war materials. It shows armament manufacturers working hand and glove with the State Department and with the Commerce Department of the government—it shows that these government officials are actually being used as salesmen in the re-arming of Hitler's fascist government, in the sale of war munitions to Japan for its offensive campaign being waged against the Chinese people, and in its preparations for the war aimed at the Soviet Union.

This is the first time that information has been brought to light that proved that the United States government and its high officials are directly tied to the arming of this country, and that they are taking advantage of the tense international situation and war danger to build up enormous war munitions sales to other countries and at the same time for vast war preparations in this country.

Furthermore, it has brought out the role these war manufacturers are playing in building up huge military equipment for use against unemployed and for use against strikers and against all people who fight against starvation and impossible working conditions which have developed during the crisis. The facts they have brought to light should be picked up and, after this convention, they should be brought to the far corners of

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In Austria there is a strong committee, and in Budapest the committee's influence continues to grow despite the terror of the Hungarian ruling class. "The World Committee sent two of our comrades to offer legal help to 40 anti-fascist prisoners who had been sentenced to die. These two comrades were put in prison and tortured," he stated.

"Everywhere they are working for war and fascism in the factories," he said. "It was to stop the factories must stop. The people must fight against war in the streets. We must tell the workers in the factories, on the farms, that they are working against their own interests and they must stop it. We must boycott Hitler and Nazism. We can do it everywhere, as we have in France, not by speeches but by real work in action. This is the way to fight war and fascism."

He called for demonstrations in all universities in the United States and all other countries on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9 and 10, against the celebration of Armistice Day.

Henri Barbusse told me to inform you that all the World Committee is organizing special work from the American committee during the coming year. You are one of the most important countries. If you do your work well, it won't be long before we get to the final victory."

U. S. Prepares for War. Already we can glean from the news brought out that the U. S. government is rallying around itself all the great munitions manufacturers and all those who aid in the preparations of war or war materials. It shows armament manufacturers working hand and glove with the State Department and with the Commerce Department of the government—it shows that these government officials are actually being used as salesmen in the re-arming of Hitler's fascist government, in the sale of war munitions to Japan for its offensive campaign being waged against the Chinese people, and in its preparations for the war aimed at the Soviet Union.

This is the first time that information has been brought to light that proved that the United States government and its high officials are directly tied to the arming of this country, and that they are taking advantage of the tense international situation and war danger to build up enormous war munitions sales to other countries and at the same time for vast war preparations in this country.

Furthermore, it has brought out the role these war manufacturers are playing in building up huge military equipment for use against unemployed and for use against strikers and against all people who fight against starvation and impossible working conditions which have developed during the crisis. The facts they have brought to light should be picked up and, after this convention, they should be brought to the far corners of

Dr. Harry F. Ward Calls for Strengthening Of Anti-War Forces at Chicago Congress

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Worker Rips Through Official's Demagoguery at Auto Union Meeting

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

I-WHY VACCINATION?

The types of immunizing substances used varies. To produce active immunity, sometimes live germs treated by heat, cultivation, etc., to make them less dangerous, are introduced. Sometimes dead germs are injected, because, in some cases, the bodies of the germs alone are sufficient to stimulate the formation of anti-bodies. Such preparations of actual germs, weakened or dead, are called vaccines. Sometimes the poisons of germs (toxins) also treated in various ways are introduced; and usually substances which neutralize the effect of the toxins, called anti-toxins, are combined with the toxins before injection. This has the effect of eliminating the harmful effects of the toxin without destroying its power to stimulate the formation of anti-bodies. Such a preparation is called toxin-anti-toxin.

Is Vaccination Dangerous?

Now, the question arises: Are these methods of preventing and treating disease "dangerous"? What are the effects of this treatment? The most outstanding example of the effect of practicing vaccination upon whole communities is the disappearance of small-pox epidemics in ancient times, and as recently as the 19th century, whole towns and villages were practically wiped out by these epidemics. Today, when small-pox occurs, it is always found in localities where vaccination laws are loosely enforced, or where they are not enforced at all. And that these few cases do not spread to epidemic proportions, is explained solely by the fact that most people are vaccinated against small-pox. Furthermore, death from rabies (disease from mad-dog bite),

from tetanus (lock-jaw) and others, is no longer a certain fate, thanks to the science of immunology. For today, these diseases are treated with great success, by the injection of serums immediately upon exposure. The decrease of deaths from diphtheria and typhoid fever since the use of vaccination against them is also striking evidence of its value. Furthermore, in the Soviet Union, where vaccination is used on a mass scale, as it has never been in any capitalist country, the reduction of devastating epidemics has been so great, that its value cannot be denied.

And now, you ask, what are the effects of vaccination upon the individual? These vary with the type of immunizing substance used, and with the individual being vaccinated. On the whole, the effects are rarely, if ever, serious. The reactions vary from no ill-feeling at all, to possible chill and fever with occasional ill-feeling for one or two days. With some types of immunizing substances like that used against diphtheria, the reaction is more severe, and is, therefore, given only in known cases of exposure. In very rare cases there are unexpected violent reactions due to a sensitivity of the individual to the substance injected or to a possible impurity in the preparation to be introduced. However, skin tests are usually given to individuals who give a history of "sensitivity" to determine their possible reaction; and with the development of the modern technique of preventing other germs from getting into the vaccine, which is used in making these preparations, the possibility of the presence of impurities is negligible.

(To Be Continued)

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Can We Make the Change by Oct. 8

"At first I had stopped reading your column, feeling that it had nothing to do with 'The Home,' wrote Doris G. 'But, as a column dealing with the home is very important for a proletarian housewife, I decided to write. 'Why don't you write in your column, since it is supposed to deal with the home, on how to prepare certain meals, how to cook economically, what are healthy foods, how to clean a house, how to get rid of bed-bugs, I could keep on asking you a thousand questions which I am sure a lot of your readers would like the answer to. 'I myself am a Y.C.L.er that just started keeping house and I look eagerly into your column in order to find something that might help me along. If you do not want to change the contents of the column, why not change the headline?'"

an appendicitis operation, and are wondering what amount was netted by the don't-say-it-with-flowers movement; or if perhaps, Mike will "Change the World" again, we'll set our quota at \$500 and hope for the best. To date we have one dollar.

And now—?

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2041 is available only in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 10 takes 3½ yards 36 inch fabric and ¼ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (cents preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th Street, New York City.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today. If I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before, it didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . . ."

written from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000
International Labor Defense
Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
New York City

I contribute \$.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME

ADDRESS

Use Students To Cut Pay of Ship Welders

By a Worker Correspondent

WEST BRIGHTON, N. J.—The tactics used by the capitalist class to consistently lower the already miserable standard of living of the workers are many and varied.



In nearly all shipyards, especially those that have navy contracts, the bosses used the lie that there was a shortage of welders, as an excuse to break in young workers on that class of work. When activity slackens at the yards, the old weld-

ers, men who have spent years at the trade, are fired and the students are kept on. The reason for this is the fact that the students receive a maximum of 62 cents an hour, while the welders get 80 to 90 cents. In other words, it is simply a scheme to cut wages because the yards haven't the slightest intention of raising the wages of the students to conform with the existing welders' rate.

Another of the bosses' reasons for flooding the market with welders is the fact that nearly all material used in the construction of navy craft is galvanized. In the process of welding galvanized steel, the fumes, consisting of sulphuric acid and zinc, combine with the welding flux, making a very poisonous mixture. These fumes practically burn the lungs of the welders. When the welder becomes too sick (or dead) to work, the boss wants to make sure he will have a man to replace him.

The instruments of destruction start to destroy workers' lives before they are even placed in the water.

As a means of combating this and other workers' evils, I would suggest that all shipyard workers join the S.M.W.I.U. We are all in the same boat, students and welders. When we become members of so-called "unions" designed for individual crafts, we use precious ammunition fighting with other crafts (a la Mr. Green) which should be directed at our common enemy—Capital.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

CORRECTION:—On August 31, a letter was printed in this column, reporting that Sol Gotsdofsky, an employee of the Silver Rod chain stores, died of heart failure at a general meeting of employees, at which the president announced a wage cut.

A correction is made by an employee of the company to the effect that there had been a rumor of a wage cut before the meeting was called, and that Sol Gotsdofsky dropped dead when the announcement was made that there would be no wage cut.

We reprint here the final paragraph of the original letter, which has not been denied: "Those of us who knew Sol and the conditions he worked under, knew that he died a victim to years of miserable working conditions and to the exploitation of the Silver Rod company."

"FIGHTERS IN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES"

Dear Editor: Jamaica, N. Y. A few friends and myself have begun to read the "Daily" lately and like it very much because it is a fearless paper and it always fights the battles of the working class. But there is one thing that puzzles us and would appreciate your enlightening us a bit as to the following:

What is the difference between Communism and Socialism, and the Communist Party and the Socialist Party? They both seem to be for the abolition of the capitalist system, and both say they represent the working class. In short, they both talk the same language, and yet they are separate parties.

We must also hear some speakers on the Communist platform remark, "we want a socialist society," and yet represent the Communist Party. We are therefore somewhat in the dark and a bit confused as to which party to support. Frankly, we are more in sympathy with the Communist Party, as we feel that they are better fighters and are always in the front line trenches whenever it concerns the working class. Nevertheless, we would appreciate your enlightening us a bit as to the above:

May we also suggest that the Daily Worker devote a column or two every day to the teachings of Communism. This would attract many workers to the movement if they knew what Communism stands for. Many workers we speak to about the evils of the system admit to us that conditions are bad and the present system is rotten, but what has Communism got to offer, what is its program, how will it function, how will the workers benefit by it, and how do we know they are sincere, etc., etc.

Fraternally yours,
A FEW RAILROAD WORKERS

NOTE: Communism is defined as a society in which all traces of classes and class antagonism have disappeared. Socialism is defined as that society which is transitional to Communism, a society in which the ruling class is the proletariat, governing through its dic-

Greer Leaves Hastily As Rank and File Meet Challenge to Speak Up

Union Leader's Move to Set Up Rubber Stamp Council Exposed at A.A.W. Meeting in Flint

By a Worker Correspondent

FLINT, Mich.—Local 5 of the Associated Automobile Workers of America, the organization that split away from the A. F. of L., held an open meeting here at Moose Hall on Sept. 22, at which the Big Shot, Arthur E. Greer, chairman of the A. A. W., was the main speaker. The big point of the meeting was that Mr. Greer was exposed by workers from the floor and made a hasty exit.

Greer explained that his union was an industrial union, with 100 per cent democracy. He spoke about the way Collins and Green had railroaded the A. F. of L. auto conference in Detroit June 23 and 24. He admitted that he had been connected with the Hudson company union in Detroit, but said he did this for a purpose; his purpose was to gather information to defeat the company later.

Of course, he said, if the men would join his union, they would be free to act in their local as they saw fit; there would be no dictation from the top leaders. Only a couple of rules from the top leadership would have to be obeyed: one, a five-cent per capita tax; two, a majority rule in all matters. His mild attack on the A. F. of L. was that Collins, A. F. of L. organizer, started to draw a salary of \$121 per week, and at the end of the year Collins' salary amounted to \$18,000.

In his speech Greer quoted a story he had heard. He said there is a man with a wishbone, a man with a jawbone and a man with a backbone. He said the man with a wishbone always wishes that the union would get him a raise in wages, etc., but he never says anything. The man with the jawbone chews about how the officers spend too much of the local union's money and don't do anything for the workers. Both these men do their talking on the street corner, in the factory, in the pool rooms, etc., never on the floor of the local union. "But the man with the backbone," Greer shouted, "is the man that gets up on the floor of his local union and speaks his mind. These are the kind of men we want and need in this union."

In the discussion a worker got up and said: "I was a delegate from the Buick Local to the A. F. of L. conference on June 23 and 24 in Detroit. So were you. Didn't you submit a resolution calling for the same thing as Green and Collins did—a rubber-stamp Executive Council? The only difference was that you wanted a worker from the auto industry to head the council,

and it was the opinion of a large part of the delegates there that you, Greer, wanted to head the rubber-stamp council."

The worker pointed his finger straight at Greer and went on: "When Collins invited you on the floor of the conference to fight for your resolution, you answered by sitting down like a little lamb. You refused to fight. Will you tell us why you didn't fight for your resolution?"

Greer got up from his chair and started to clear his throat. He stammered and coughed and began to try to answer by saying the conference was run by a machine and that he had no chance. Then he sat down. The same worker took the floor again and said: "Greer asks men with backbone to join this union while he has none himself. Didn't Collins invite you to speak for your resolution? What was your answer? You have no backbone. Fellow-workers, here is a man who poses as a leader, who says he has backbone, and he himself, let alone the workers. Furthermore, I myself and two other delegates tried to contact Greer's delegation at the conference, but we found that you, Mr. Greer, had them bound hand and foot. And this is the man that tells us that his union is built on workers' democracy."

At this point Greer said to the chairman: "I am late, I must leave," and he got his briefcase and went to the rear of the hall, but he sat down for a minute. The worker said he had some more questions to ask and Greer got up and made for the door, his face red. Another worker arose and said he had a question. Greer stopped. "Is it true," this worker said, "that you served in the United States Secret Service?"

Greer answered: "I did serve in the Intelligence or Secret Service of the United States government during the war, but all of my service was overseas," and he began to say how proud he was that he had served his country. (Who knows but that Greer still is in the same racket?)

The workers in the Associated Automobile Workers should get wise to Mr. Greer. He is no different than the Collins crowd of the A. F. of L. Some of the A. F. of L. locals have started movements to put the rank and file in control. This is the movement that all auto workers should support and they should try to unite the members of all unions in one real industrial union that will fight for their interests and not serve the companies.

R. C. A. Victor Workers Smash Company Union

By a Radio Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA.—With the beginning of the N. R. A., the same as in all other big corporations, the R. C. A. Victor, has called for elections to a representation plan. On Aug. 29 notices appeared in all departments calling upon the workers to participate in the election of representatives to be held on Aug. 30 and 31. The workers were given exactly 24 hours to choose their representatives. The poster, to encourage the workers, further stated that the new representation plan, will be "self-governing, self-supervising, and independent." The men in charge of the new plan were the same Mr. Kline and his supporters.

On Aug. 30, early in the morning, we workers in the R. C. A. Victor Plant, received leaflets signed by the Radio & Metal Workers Industrial Union. The entire role of the old and new representation plan were exposed.

In spite of all the terror campaign of the company, such as taking down the clock numbers of those members who refused to vote, the hands being handed out by supervisors, the workers supported the Radio & Metal Workers Industrial Union. In many buildings such as the tool shops, Photophone, and even in some floors in Building No. 10, considered the stronghold of the company union—not a single ballot was cast.

lationship, through Soviet power. In the Soviet Union today, the proletariat has already laid the basis for a Socialist society, but they are still on the way to a Communist society.

The Communist Party, therefore, we can see, fights both for Socialism and for Communism. It fights for Socialism as that form of society to be set up by the proletariat after the overthrow of capitalism.

The leaders of the Socialist Party, while they speak about the abolition of capitalist society, do not propose to smash (as Marx said) the capitalist state machine and set up in its place a proletarian state. On the contrary, despite all their phrases about abolishing capitalism, they teach the theory of a peaceful path to Socialism, the "employers' union" with the help of the revolution, the seizure of state power, and the setting up of a Soviet government. In this way, the Socialist Party does not seriously pre-

pare the working class for the smashing of capitalism and the setting up of a Socialist society.

The Social-Democratic (Socialist) parties actually help to preserve capitalism by restraining the masses from mass revolutionary struggle against the capitalist state and against the capitalist way out of the crisis.

For example, in Germany they gave the greatest support to German capitalism in the name of the German Republic, and urged the voters to vote for Hindenburg, who ushered in Hitler. In the U. S. they "fertilize" nevertheless they never attack Roosevelt as the agent of the Wall Street capitalist dictatorship. In fact, Norman Thomas declared that "The New Deal" opens the possibility for transition to Socialism." Thus, in the name of Socialism the American Socialist Party helps the workers to accept the intensified exploitation of the N. R. A. and the capitalist way out of the crisis.

NOTE

We publish letters from steel, metal and auto workers every Tuesday. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and the efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Every day of the Roosevelt New Deal shows the growing need of the Daily Worker. But the Daily Worker needs \$60,000 to be able to deal more fully with the struggles of the working class. Support the Daily Worker! Send your contribution today to the \$60,000 drive.

Get Daily Worker Subscribers!

Profits Go Up, Workers Get 13c Hour Wage

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—The N. R. A. has done any good to the working class of Detroit it is not shown by the fact that the list of the welfare dependents has not decreased by any means.

The work in the automobile factories is only for a few months per year, and the cost of living is going up to a point where even the ones that are lucky enough to have a job, can hardly support their families.

But I want to make special mention of one factory, the New York Spring Mfg. Co. This slaving concern has got all other factories beat a mile when it comes to starvation wages and long hours.

The N. R. A. did not change the conditions there: neither in wages nor hours, so this slave making joint is working their men 9½ hours per day, 6½ and 6 days per week, and pays some of their men as low as 13 cents per hour, some men 15 cents, and some 18 and 20 cents per hour.

Since the N. R. A. the price of their products have increased plenty, and they are hogging in big profits, but the workers are just as hard off as before.

We can tell the whole working class (slaves) that the N. R. A. or any other A. B. C. etc. device, the Roosevelt, cannot favor the rich and the poor at the same time. And if we workers want to better our conditions at all, it has got to be done by ourselves.

Let us follow the example of the workers of Soviet Russia, and add that extra S. to the U. S. A.

Metal Workers Achieve Gains Through Unity

By a Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We, of the Presto Lock Corp., in the comparatively short time of membership in our Local Union 301, can to some extent boast of certain gains and advantages that are coming our way. The spirit of unity and friendship has arrived at last to our departments. A year ago we were not organized, now almost every individual can point out some of the changes that has taken place toward the betterment of conditions in the shop. All this has come through the militant and honest ways in which our union leaders have conducted the whole issue.

To put forth some example of how we were abused in our jobs. In the polishing room we had piece-work, time work, strange to say, but the piece-workers never knew how much they were getting on the jobs they were doing (by the gross). In other words, piece and time workers used to get the same wages at the end of the week as those not working piece-work.

No matter how hard one would work no one could make \$20 a week, due to the foreman who tried to save the boss' capital. Now that we belong to the S.M.W.I.U. things are quite different. Our jobs are secure, we know how much we're making decent working conditions, which are spreading all over the shop.

This should show very clearly to the average straight thinker that only by unity and struggle can the workers get the rights that what constitutes the right to decent working conditions. It's a great feeling of being one for all and all for one.

Radiator Co. Shut Down, 250 Thrown Out of Work in Newcast, Penn.

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Here is a bit of news which was not published in our local capitalist paper.

The National Radiator Co. closed down its plant, putting 250 employees out of work. One year of the N. R. A. has so greatly lessened the workers' earnings that almost all of them are trying to get on our local, already crowded, relief roll. Also our relief bureau has instituted an espionage system whereby the local industries furnish the relief officials with their monthly or semi-monthly payrolls in order to check against the list of those on relief.

A letter was sent from this city to the relief headquarters at Washington, D. C., in regard to the surplus food commodities for distribution. It was answered in this manner:

The food commodities have been available at all times but the officials have not bothered themselves to order and distribute them.

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PARTY LIFE District 8 Behind Schedule On Railroad Concentration

Railroad Workers School Opened in Chicago—Greater Effort Urged in Key Activity

By D. R.

The Central Committee Resolution on recent Strike Struggles printed in the Daily Worker of Saturday, Sept. 15, emphasizes, among many other things, the importance of intensified work by the Party in its concentration work on transportation industries. In speaking of the tasks facing our Party in the present strike wave the Resolution states, "To give special attention to such workers as the teamsters—to increase work among railroad workers."

The Party sections and units in the Chicago district that have railroad for their points of concentration must take this decision seriously if the Party is to advance itself in these basic industries.

In this article we are attempting to show what the immediate problems are that the Party must undertake to solve before it can carry on proper work among the railroad workers.

Party Must Clear Track

The railroad workers are of strategic political importance. Their special place in the productive machinery of the country ties them up with the political life of the land. The Grand Lodge chiefs understand this and consequently crowd their official paper, Labor, and other rail papers with a skillful combination of "radical" phraseology and the most reactionary endorsement of capitalist political parties.

Our Party has the task of clearing the tracks for the locomotive of railroad labor. We must bring our program to the rails and win the majority of the railroad workers for the Party. This task means first of all systematic concentration of the Party forces with Party literature and press; it means establishing the most intimate contact with the railroad workers; it means trying to understand their problems, to learn of their smallest grievances and as a Party giving them leadership in helping them organize struggles around these grievances.

Concentration Behind Schedule

The special District Conference held on Aug. 11 and 12 in Chicago raised some special problems in connection with our concentration work. With the exceptions of mining and railroad, the general situation showed our district lagging behind at the shops of concentration.

The railroad comrades reported that a beginning had been made since the last District Convention. New shop units had been formed. Work was being carried on in some of the lodges. Some good work in concentration was recorded on the Chicago and Northwestern.

But the comrades recognized that this was true only in one or two points of concentration. Only one section seriously carried on concentration work; and even here it was mainly the work of comrades in the concentration units on the Chicago and Northwestern.

The experiences brought out at

the conference proved two things, namely:

1. The railroad workers are basically the same as other workers.

2. The application of correct methods of concentration brings results.

The conference, however, emphasized the need for convincing the Party of the importance of carrying on concentration work. In this article we must point out that the proper understanding of this task has not yet penetrated the Party, especially at the points of concentration.

What Is Really Missing? Does the Party membership understand the importance of concentration? The answer is found in the fine work done by one street nucleus in Section Five which concentrates on the Chicago and North Western.

The section worked on this for three months and with the help of the railroad comrades succeeded in changing it from a "dead" body into the liveliest unit in the section. As a result, most of the progress made in the C and N. W. must be credited to this unit.

The membership will carry concentration work when the leadership will give proper guidance. Sections must change their irresponsible approach and work more closely with the units at the important points of concentration.

Towards Better Understanding We can best understand this failure of sections to do better work on railroad concentration when we see with what stubborn resistance some sections face this task. The special Railroad Conference recently called by the District had only two section committees represented. This is unfortunately true of all our city Party district meetings. It is one reason why some sections do not understand the problems of the railroad workers. How then can they convince their membership to carry the work of concentration?

The Railroad Workers School which opens on Oct. 1 at 3911 W. Chicago Avenue, will go a long way towards solving this problem. The school will deal with the history and problems of the railroad workers and will serve as a center of mobilizing railroad workers for struggle on the job and in the railroad lodges.

Railroad concentration sections, units, shop nuclei, etc., should send students to this school.

10 Railroad Lodges at Anti-War Conference

This was the pledge made by the railroad comrades at the District Conference. This goal can and must be realized!

For this task, every section which has railroad lodges in its territory, must send in its speakers. Calls to the Congress must be brought into every lodge! The magazine "Fight" must be sold at every lodge meeting!

Fulfilling this task will speed the Party schedule of concentration and will help win the railroad workers for the struggle against war and fascism.

THE \$60,000 DRIVE

Received Sept. 29	\$ 116.50	Individual Donations	Previously Listed
Previously received	10,089.59	Under Sections and Districts	
Total to date	10,206.09		
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)			
M S		Collected by C. J. Perry, Sec. M.	Sol Amara .50
Total Sept. 29		David Lind 1.00	Heller .25
Total to date	\$703.48	John Chen 1.00	J. Chao .25
DISTRICT 3 (New York City)			
Sec 10 U 1 Sec 1 2 33 Mrs. D J Conn. 50		Willie Lee .50	Mary Tackay .25
Associated Wkrs L Pinkusson 25.00		Henry Chin .50	Sol Angel .10
Club PB 5.00 W Allegro 2.00		Fai Chang .50	Ch. Alderly .100
Frankish Wkrs 245-2531, Clin-		Lin Wong .25	Beatrice Gordon .50
Womens Club 5.00 ville Ave. 3.00		G. B. Tom .25	M. Eiler .25
J Framlin 1.00 Tot Sept 29 45.23		W. Wong .25	M. Shuey .25
Vander Molen .50 Tot to date 4671.68		Tom .25	Sady .25
DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)			
Nature Friends, Syracuse, N. Y. 10.30		Moy Chin .50	Ch. Baeken .25
Unit 501, Syracuse, N Y 1.00		Lai .10	M. Mendelsohn .25
Unit 502, Syracuse, N Y 1.00		Mao Kin .100	J. Dick Mehlberg .25
Total Sept. 29 24.30		Collected by Sec 4	
Total to date 73.62		Frank Laws .50	Collected by Sec 5
DISTRICT 5 (Chicago)			
Anonymous 1.00		S. Fein .25	A. Dorfman .100
Total Sept. 29 1.00		Henry Glas .25	J. M. Pappas .100
Total to date 943.76		Samuel Rave .25	Sam Neugarten .50
DISTRICT 6 (Minneapolis)			
Duluth Finnish Fed. Club 2.00		B. Patschky .25	Theodore .50
Total Sept. 29 2.00		Mr. Streicher .25	T. Garfield .50
Total to date 164.08		Mr. Herman .50	Al Dorius .25
DISTRICT 14 (Newark)			
Geo. H. Gordon .35		Mr. Kline .50	J. Stachibura .25
Total Sept. 29 .35		Zarin & Rosen .50	Alex Dorfman .25
Total to date 162.78		Mr. Becker .25	S. Stralor .25
DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)			
John Vassaneli 3.00		Benowitz .50	Collected by Max
Total Sept. 29 3.00		Rosenfeld .50	Orman .50
Total to date 121.23		D. Lefkowitz .25	D. Johnson .100
DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)			
Sec 1 U 118 CP .50		A. Golden .25	S. Bernas .100
Sec 1 P 8 1.75		A. Golden .25	N. V. Berg .50
Sec 1 U 118 PB 3.52		Collected by Blyer	
Sec 1 U 118 PB 2.00		Shay Sec 4	
Sec 1 U 101 1.00		B. Condoly .100	Oscar Bach .100
Sec 2 U 204 PB 1.25		S. Borshetky .100	Schiffman .100
Party 1.00		L. Kelnigsberg .50	S. Weisman .100
Sec 1 U 112 3.50		Sec 4 CP 4.15	Al Dorius .25
Sec 1 U 109 CP .60		Troya .50	Mae West .50
Tot Sept. 29 28.72			
Tot to date 197.70			
DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)			
John Dumas Collection 8.00			
Total Sept. 29 17.15			
Total to date 4.00			
DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)			
John Patterson .30		John Patterson .30	G Takophsky .25
W. Ehrlich 1.50		W. Ehrlich 1.50	Charles Smith .25
Mike Haskotin 1.25		Mike Haskotin 1.25	L. Kraus .25
Collected by Unit 3 Sec 2 2		Collected by Unit 3 Sec 2 2	Joe Miller .25
John Schervin 1.00		John Schervin 1.00	Bill Jones .25
John Turk .50		John Turk .50	John Miller .25
John Turk .50		John Turk .50	John Brock .10
John Turk .50		John Turk .50	John P. Kraker .10
DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)			
John Diskent 1.00		S. Stoklosa .50	
I. Lefasto 1.00		L. Kierliens .10	
P. Pappas .50		P. Pappas .50	
Peter Rea .50		Frank Trych .25	
K. Ratin .50		Bares .25	
D. Elaser .50			
(To Be Continued)			

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

EARLIEST days of the Russian Revolution. The skies rained blood, and on the Volga the interventionists had created one of the most horrible famines in history. Primitive civil war decimated the fruitful lands. The faint-hearted whimpers that the workers' cause was lost. It was then the great Lenin announced his "fantastic" program for the electrification of Russia. And he found time to say, also, this proletarian general and genius, to the artists, "of all the arts, the most important for us is the cinema."

Today Soviet Russia is rapidly being electrified and equipped with the giant machines that will shortly make it a land of mass-luxury. And its cinema and theatre surely lead the world. The young Soviet industrialists began their labors during the famine days; the men of the theatre, hungry, ragged and desperate, performed the same act of faith. Yes, it all began with nothing—nothing but the proletarian will.

Some of the same miracle is taking place under our noses in America today. In this famine period, with the workers literally fighting for the right to live in every sector of the nation, the beginning of a mass Communist Party is apparent—disciplined, mature, courageous. And in the same period may be noted the rise of a workers' theatre such as we have never believed possible in America.

Theatre and Movies As Weapons

IN DISCUSSING it here, may I indulge in a few personal memoirs? I have known for many years that theatre and movies were the most effective tools one could use next to the newspapers for workers' education. I believe I wrote the first revolutionary movie criticism some twelve years ago in the old "Liberator" when the picture "Conquered Wagon" appeared. Most of us despised the movie so heartily then that to confess having even seen one was like admitting that one had slept with a prostitute.

In the theatre there had been some stirrings of decency and conscience. The tiny Provincetown stable-theatre in Greenwich Village, founded by John Reed, Floyd Dell, Mary Heaton Vorse, George Cram Cook, and a group of bourgeois writers, was an honest attempt to "go to the masses" and to re-discover the real America. Carl Sandburg, Sherwood Anderson and Theodore Dreiser were groping about the same path in literature. There was also a great Socialist and anti-war movement at the time. When the war to save democracy had been finally won by Mr. Morgan, all these attempts to restore bourgeois democracy in life and the arts had been wrecked.

I wrote three one-act plays for the old Provincetown. This was done while I still was slaving on some dirty capitalist job for twelve hours a day. It was my introduction to the world of the theatre. Years later I wrote two full-length plays which were produced on Broadway, and by the New Playwrights Theatre.

A New Theatre Emerges

I WAS never stage-struck, but I did feel that I must write plays. Five years ago I tore up a play manuscript I was working on, and vowed never to write another or even enter a theatre. Three months ago I finished the first draft of a play to be offered by the play-reading committee of the Theatre Union. I find that I have fallen in love again with the theatre. She is no longer the filthy, gold-digging whore I learned to hate in my brief experience with Broadway. A new woman has appeared whom one can love—a clear-eyed, brave, husky, beautiful and sometimes naive young darling who appears in every strike and demonstration of the workers—who hasn't a miserable drop of tainted commercial blood in her body—who laughs, who starves, who fights, who works hard and dreams nobly—yes, I mean, our Workers' Theatre.

There had always been groups among the radical workers that put on little shows. This was true especially of the foreign-born workers, nurtured in an older culture. Their plays were generally of a bourgeois content, peasant farces out of the old country, or drawing-room tragedies à la Ibsen. The basic theory of a purely proletarian theatre had not yet crystallized.

I can remember one of the pre-war attempts to establish a Socialist workers' theatre, in English, in the Rand School. The class-collaborators smeared their amateur faces with grease-paint and put on an evening of three one-act plays; the first, a feeble, pacifist protest against war, the other two, as I remember it, bourgeois fantasies from the pen of Oscar Wilde, "The Happy Prince," and "The Birthday of the Infanta."

That was an entertainment, above the crude workers' struggle, like ice cream soda or a visit to the Bronx Zoo. It was not a weapon in the strong hands that must build a better world. It was a source of confusion, even degradation, not a clear bugle call to courage. Concealed in this sickly womb of yellow socialism, without a spark of proletarian pride, or honor, or vision, it is no wonder nothing came of all these half-hearted attempts. The workers were amused, perhaps, but they were not stirred to any loyalty. After one or two performances, most of these theatres lay woefully down and died.

Today there remain perhaps a dozen of these theatre groups under Socialist or conservative trade union auspices in America. An Audience of Two Million Workers

But there are approximately 375 revolutionary theatres, with some 5,000 active members who write, play, direct or organize. It has been estimated that they perform for audiences of workers, farmers and lower middle class—averaging about 8,000 a week—which, multiplied by 52 weeks, gives one a yearly total of some two million. It is hard to believe such figures, but they were not compiled to impress anyone. They are from the records of the League of Workers' Theatres.

This figure excluded the 300,000 and more persons who have paid their way into the performances of the Theatre Union in New York, which is a revolutionary theatre on a professional basis, having the same back-breaking overhead bills to meet as any Broadway spectacular. In addition, there is the proletarian movie audience. Garrison Films, a commercial organization which distributes Soviet and other European films made for the working-class, stated recently that their audiences among American workers and farmers last year numbered approximately 400,000.

And the workers' dance league has crowded theatres when it performs in some of the bigger cities, and there are nights of proletarian music by the composers' guild, and John Reed Club performances—a new cultural life is in the making.

A Red Riddle
TO ME it is infinitely more fascinating than anything on Broadway and thousands of others are finding it so, even the bourgeois aesthetes. Many have begun to write floundering essays trying to solve this red riddle. The proletarian "Mob," whom they learned to despise with Menckens, has begun to love and produce art. And some of it is better art than their own. Mystery!

Contributions received to the credit of "Change the World" in its Socialist campaign with Harry Gannes and the Medical Advisory Board in the Daily Worker 300,000 drive.

A Sympathizer \$1.00
Ida Haviato 4.00
Previously Received 34.45
TOTAL TO DATE \$39.45

International Children's Week To Be Celebrated in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—International Children's Week celebrations in Los Angeles, taking place the week of Oct. 8-15, will be concerned with issues particularly affecting workers' children. The week originated in 1920, when children all over the world organized into families groups to send relief to Russian workers' children who were being attacked by foreign interventionists and capitalist white guards. It has developed into a period of

intensified children's solidarity on a world-wide scale. Among the events on the program will be an interesting display of international projects which the Pioneers of all troops have prepared to depict the conditions in countries all over the globe, a troop review by a Women's Council member, recounting the achievements of the L. A. Pioneer troops and awarding a prize to the most successful play on the general strike.

A Stirring Message From Maxim Gorky To 2nd Anti-War and Fascism Congress

Capitalism a Cancerous Growth on Telling Mankind

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 28. (By Wire).—In a letter of greeting sent to the Second American Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Congress, which closed yesterday in Chicago, by Maxim Gorky, world-famous Soviet writer, he compares the decay of capitalism with the fresh health of Socialism in the Soviet Union. Among other things, Gorky declares:

"Capitalists are seriously preparing for a new world slaughter. This means that tens of millions of workers and peasants will again be destroyed, that millions of tons of metal will be used for slaughtering people, that the fruitful soil will be poisoned by poisons and that many cities and towns will be destroyed."

"The leaders of fascism, which carries out the criminal will of capitalists, claim that war will accompany the history of nations for centuries. The term 'nation' means in reality, many tens of millions of manual laborers working for the benefit of a few thousand bankers, money-lenders and manufacturers who, by means of the hands of half-starved workers, prepare weapons, footgear, clothing and food for themselves," Gorky states.

A Nation—Serving Capital
"The term 'nation' includes millions of brain-workers who labor to enrich capitalists, to strengthen their power and to amuse them. Every intelligent person who is determined to think honestly about the meaning of the relationship of capital to labor must inevitably realize that capitalism has done all it can and is now a cancerous growth on telling mankind, and that capitalists represent an international organization of thieves and murderers," he continues.

"A whole series of facts indicates that 'brain workers' become entirely superfluous ballast in capitalist culture. Here is one more 'fresh' fact illustrating fruitless labor for capitalism:

"September 12: At a meeting of the British scientific association, Engineer James Henderson made a very interesting disclosure, which characterizes the conditions under which the capitalist must work in capitalist countries."

"Henderson complained that large firms are buying up inventions and then deliberately destroy them, in order to avoid the expense of development, and at the same time keep the line out of the hands of their competitors. Thus have been lost many valuable inventions. Henderson declared that the owners

MWIU Pamphlet Explains Program Of Hiring Halls

CENTRALIZED SHIPPING BUREAU, published by the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Price 2 cents.

Reviewed by J. A.
Here is a pamphlet that is of interest and value to every worker, not only longshoremen and seamen. It shows a method of creating the united front in the trade union field, and on the job.

The program for the Centralized Shipping Bureau or Hiring Halls, in the case of longshoremen, was one of the major demands of the Pacific Coast strike. Enthusiasm for it is sweeping the Atlantic Coast seamen. Over 700 seamen signed petitions for it in one day in New York alone.

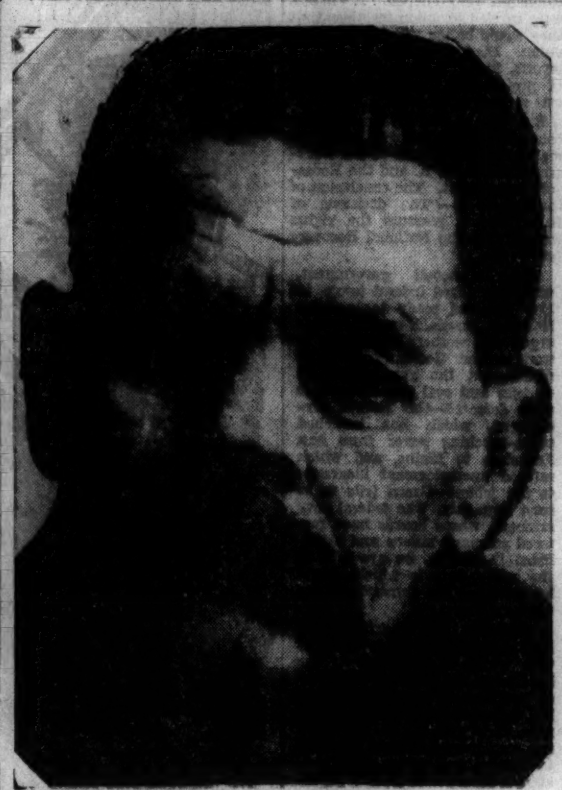
This pamphlet contains really two stories. One is how the longshoremen of Everett, Washington, developed the hiring hall, where each man got work in turn, without any discrimination or graft, and that of the seamen in Baltimore, who conducted a similar organization.

An elected committee of seamen, regardless of union affiliation, ran the bureau. They registered all seamen and the names of men sent by their committees. Thus for a period of time, 85 per cent of the ships sailing out of Baltimore had to get their crews through the bureau. This meant to the seamen that they could ship without paying graft to shipping sharks, that union men could ship without fear of blacklisting, etc.

Of course, the shipping owners did not like this. It is almost like reading a "thriller" to read of the steps they took to break the bureau. Rivers of free whiskey, prostitutes, government agents, nothing was barred by the bosses in their efforts to demoralize the men. But the men stood firm and wiped out the dives created by the agents of the bosses. They stood firm with their committee until the end.

It was the failure to build similar bureaus in the other major ports that resulted in the temporary defeat of the Baltimore bureau. The bosses stopped hiring in Baltimore and at great expense brought in seamen from other cities, under armed protection.

The pamphlet is part of a campaign to establish these halls in the major ports. It tells how this is to be done and what can be gained from it.
With an Atlantic marine strike only a matter of a few days, this pamphlet comes like rain in the drought. Every Party unit on the waterfront should see that each worker on the concentration docks gets a copy. Undoubtedly it will help these workers to break through the strike, preventing moves of their misleaders.



MAXIM GORKY

are interested only in the inventions that cut down the cost of production, and enable the displacement of workers."

What's Doing in the Workers Schools of the U. S.

3,000 STUDENTS AT NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

With the first week of the fall term over we find that 3,000 students attended classes at the New York Workers School, 35 East 12 Street. Of this number 1,300 are registered for Principles of Communism. This course is so popular that the twenty classes originally prepared were immediately filled, necessitating the opening of eight additional classes in Principles which in turn were also filled in two evenings of registration. Only the lack of space prevented the opening of more such classes. Due to this unfortunate fact, hundreds were turned away. It is quite clear that an important task of the New York Workers School, in order to satisfy the needs of the future army of workers seeking the weapon of theory in the class struggle is to exert every effort and sacrifice for the creation of a Workers School sufficiently big in size to hold the many hundreds now kept away because of insufficient space.

The first of a series of Short-Term Courses will begin this Saturday, October 6th, 2 p.m., at the Workers School of New York, 35 East 12 Street. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will lecture on "The Economics and Politics of Fascism and Social Fascism." This course is still open for registration.
The regular Sunday forums, which is an important feature of the School, will begin this Sunday, October 7th, on the 2nd floor, Commodore Jack Stachel, Acting National Secretary, Trade Union Unity League, will speak on "The Present Wave of Strike Struggles and the Tasks of the Trade Union." Admission is 25 cents. Students who present their Workers School admission card and members of the Friends of the Workers School who present their membership books, are admitted for 20 cents.

OPEN AIR CLASSES IN BROWNVILLE
In order to reach large numbers of workers who are not yet connected with the revolutionary movement, the Brownville Workers School, 1655 Pitkin Ave., will hold open air classes in the street. Each week one of the instructors will deliver a lecture on some Marxist-Leninist subject to be linked up with the election campaign. In addition the Brownville Workers School proposes to start a class in Principles of Communism in the afternoon for unemployed workers who cannot attend the evening

classes. The class will be held Wednesday from 4 to 5:30 p.m.
The Harlem Workers School, 415 Lenox Avenue, has a total of 350 students registered for the Fall term. This is the largest registration in the history of the School. The School will begin shortly a series of Sunday afternoon Forums. Watch this column for further information.

WORKERS SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
The whole revolutionary movement of Washington is being mobilized for the support of the newly organized Workers School. For the first time a revolutionary institution of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice is being established right in the heart of Wall Street's capital.

The first public undertaking of the Workers School will be a showing of "Ten Days That Shook the World."
The School will be officially opened October 15th. Courses will be given in Principles of Communism, Organizational Principles, Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, Negro Liberation Movement, Survey of Marxian Economics and English.
WORKERS SCHOOL OF SAN FRANCISCO OPENED CLASSES FOR FALL TERM
The San Francisco Workers School, raided on July 17th, reopened September 24th, at the new headquarters at 675 Minna Street. Six classes have already started, with five more opening later.
One of the classes, given under the auspices of the Young Communist League and including one hour of drill and one hour of political discussion of current events, will be given at 1225 Fillmore Street every Monday. Other classes scheduled to open include: History of the Three Internationals, Trade Union Organization, Reformism and the Labor Unions and classes in short wave radio, English for workers and Russian. Students are urged to register early.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

OPEN Unit Meeting on 15th Anniversary C.P. at 261 Schenck Ave., 9 p.m. Speaker: Leo Benson. Questions and Discussion. Adm. free. Auditors: Unit 5, Sec. 16.

SOVIET Film Sales: "Marionette" New Spine Theatre, Stone and Pitkin Ave., 1 p.m.-11 p.m. Adm. 10c daytime; 20c eve. Auditors, Brownsville School Dist. I.W.O.

Wednesday

GENERAL Membership Meeting, Friends of the Workers School, 114 University St. (13th St.) 8 p.m. Lecture by J. Benson on "Election Campaign." All invited. No admission charge.

GREEN The New York Daily Worker, Delegated Mass Meeting, Sunday, Oct. 7, 2nd Ave. Clarence Hathaway, James Casey, James W. Ford, Louis Hyman, Charles Krumholz will speak. W.L.F. and W.B. Band will perform. Adm. free.

NEW THEATRE will present "Can You Hear Their Voices?" by Newark Jack Landon Clark. Lillian Chaplin in a dance, "Good Morning, Revolution," and Esther Williams in "The Great Waltz." At Civic Repertory Theatre, October 7, 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. Reservations and tickets: Reserve seats now.

RECEPTION—Farewell Dinner and Dance for Edwin Gasser, New Officer of Soviet Russia. Today, Linton N. Oak, Retiring

Chicago, Ill.
HEAR General V. A. Yelchinskii, former general in Czarist Army, speak on Russia, Old and New. Wednesday, Oct. 3 at Mirror Hall, 1115 E. Western Ave. Musical program. Adm. 20c, unreserved seats. Auditors: Friends of the Soviet Union, Russian Workers Federation.

Philadelphia, Pa.
ANGELO HERNDON, Mother's Day Norris and Richard E. Moore will speak. Mass Meeting of the I.L.D. 8 p.m. Friday, October 12, Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian streets.

Brain Workers Must Now Decide Where They Stand

the accusations were correct, but by way of justification, argued that these new inventions would make obsolete very expensive productive equipment."

"A Simple Christian Calculation"

"Apart from crimes approved by bourgeois laws, such as plunder through the system of direct and indirect taxation, stock-exchange money-juggling, the manipulation of commodity prices and the destruction of manufacturers' surpluses before the eyes of the semi-starving workers, the creation of mass unemployment, etc., we remember that during 1914 and 1918 the war-industrialists of France, Great Britain, Germany, etc., traded with each other in metal and exchanged inventions for the better destruction of soldiers," Gorky adds.

"Such exchanges, such business trades, are substantiated facts. No doubt they will be repeated in future wars. For, notwithstanding competition among themselves, the munitions magnates are not nearly so much interested in the victory of one over the other, as they are in trade with each other. Furthermore, they begin to realize that the best way to the history of the growth of capitalism has produced, is the growth of revolutionary proletarianism. Therefore—the more proletarians are destroyed, the longer will be put off the final doom of capitalism—a simple and clear Christian calculation."

"Every war of national groups of capitalists is inevitably the war of the proletariat against itself. The proletariat is the only force capable of changing the world for the common welfare of its entire toiling people. It is time that brain workers understood this," Gorky adds further.

"History constantly brings all mankind closer and closer to a decisive clash between the proletariat and capitalism; and we need not be prophets to state confidently that this clash will terminate with the death of capitalism," he emphasizes.

"The inhuman and senseless actions of the capitalists are iniquitous. The rapidity of the destruction and the fall of the weight of the capitalist world is governed by the lower a weight falls, the faster it falls."

"Alongside this process, the organization of the Socialist State by the proletariat on the enormous area of the Soviet Union proceeds more and more rapidly. The success of this work has the unquestionable aim of the emancipation of the toilers of the whole world. It is time that brain workers decide on which of the two sides they stand."

Stage and Screen

Back to the Land Theme of "Our Daily Bread"

With "Our Daily Bread," which United Artists brings to the Rialto for a preview tonight, King Vidor becomes a full-fledged producer in his own right. "Taking up where 'The Crowd' left off, this new picture follows the theme of 'back to the land.'"
Featuring Karen Morley, Tom Keene, Barbara Pepper and John Qualen, "Our Daily Bread" has been given a special musical score by Alfred Newman. Following the lead of the Soviet and German directors, King Vidor uses this musical accompaniment to heighten his effects, especially in the climax where there is practically no dialogue—sound carrying out almost the entire emotional buildup.
As in his other successes, King Vidor strives for camera effects, and Planché's photography in "Our Daily Bread" has been hailed as outstanding.

Supplementing the run of "Our Daily Bread" at the Rialto, "Red Republic," a reel of colorful and intimate closeups of the Soviet Union by Margaret Bourke White, will be shown.

"Roll, Sweet Chariot" Opens Tonight at Cort Theatre

"Roll, Sweet Chariot," a symphonic drama of the Negro people by Paul Green, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1927, opens tonight at the Cort Theatre with a Negro company of sixty, including Frank Wilson, Rose McClendon, Warren Coleman and a choir of voices providing a musical background. The play has been directed by Emilio Bassie, with Dolphie Martin, composer, conducting the choir. Margaret Hayes sponsors the work, which has for its theme the visitation of the legendary John Henry upon the Negroes of Pottery Field.

Strauss Music Pleases in "The Great Waltz"

"The Great Waltz," Max Gordon's spectacular production at the Center Theatre, is the story of the Strauss family and son, whose music set all Vienna singing and dancing in the early years of the nineteenth century. Johann Strauss, Sr., waltz king of his day, living to see his music outshine by the sprightly measures of his son, is the theme around which Moss Hart has woven the play that drew over 14,000 people to its first four performances.
The music, forming the background, is composed entirely of the luring Strauss waltzes: "Wine, Women and Song," "Tales of the Vienna Woods," "The Beautiful Blue Danube"—all are there, sung by an orchestral company and danced by the Albertina Rasch Ballet.

'We Must Strain Every Muscle That the Daily May Live and Expand'

By JACK CONROY (Author of "The Disharmony")

THERE has never been a time when the Daily Worker was more needed than now. I remember some lines from one of Mike Gold's earlier poems: "Newspapermen eat excrement and grow fat and laugh.... They hounded a woman to the grave and received a raise in salary; I saw them raping a corpse. O, plunge the world into nightmare, war and murder! It keeps the newspapermen alive."

As workers, caught in the grip of the crisis, begin to fight back, the full fury of the capitalist press is being heaped upon them. Such a jovial and "real folksy" columnist as Will Rogers snarls like an angry jackal when he discusses the San Francisco strike: "There is lots of Reds in this country, but you would be surprised at the amount of Whites (read Fascists and Vigilantes—J. C.) when the real showdown comes," gloats Will, and tells of delivering General Johnson's pants to him in his hotel when "he was going to start out this morning to break the strike."

The Hearst philosopher, Arthur Brisbane, applauds the vigilantes in California, and calls for violence against the strikers. Even the New

York man-about-town, O. O. McIntire, had to blow his venomous, wad about strikers and radicals who "care nothing about jails because this magnifies their phoney martyrdom."

The American worker will fight. He will fight against discouraging odds, against his thieving and swindling employers, against the hypocritical government that supposedly told him he has the right to organize and then shoots him down when he attempts to do so, against the lies of the American capitalist press, the most venal and degraded of any nation on earth. But in this fight the workers need some common bond, some means of communicating words of good cheer, news of the struggle, the comradely hand of solidarity from one end of the country to the other, from every battle front. The Daily Worker is that bond. It should print 12 or 16 pages a day to contain all the really valuable and entertaining features that could be easily secured for such a space, but it finds it difficult to print even six.

HOPE every one who can give something, however little, to the \$60,000 campaign will do so. So many can give nothing, and the need is urgent. When the history of this last epoch of capitalism in America is written the days we are living now will loom large, and the vital role of the Daily Worker in these struggles will be properly evaluated. The thing to do now is to strain every muscle and exhaust every resource to see that the Daily Worker's only daily English language paper in America, lives and expands. It will take hard work and sacrifice on the part of all its friends.

TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.—WEAF—The Olympic Games—Representative Emanuel Celler of New York.

WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Pick WIZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch

WABO—Myrt and Marge—Sketch

7:15—WEAF—Stage and Screen—Sketch

WOR—Comedy Music

WIZ—Tunipie Tuner

WABO—Just Plain Bill—Sketch

7:30—WEAF—The Crisis in Local Government—Charles A. Beard, Economist

WOR—The O'Neill Sketch

WIZ—Editor Guest, Fred Charles

WABO—Concert Orchestra

WIZ—Jack Smith, Songs

7:45—WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures

WOR—Studio Music

WABO—Baseball—Mickey Cochrane, Manager Detroit Tigers

8:00—WEAF—Belgium Orchestra: Paul

Duse, Baritone

WOR—Campaign Talk—Judge Wil-

son—Lead Close-Up—Sketch

WABO—Concert Orchestra: Frank

Munn, Tenor; Hazel Glenn, Soprano

8:10—WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra

WIZ—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone; Concert Orchestra; John B. Kan-

ady, Narrator

WABO—Lyman Orchestra, Violone

Segal, Soprano; Oliver Smith,

8:00—WEAF—Ben Bernie Orchestra

WOR—Dave Wine, Comedian

WABO—Big Grady Singer; Boswell

Sisters Trio, Vocalists

8:15—WIZ—Story Behind the Clam: The

Boy's Escape—Sketch

8:30—WEAF—Ed Wynn, Comedian; Duet

Orchestra

WOR—Lam and Abner—Sketch

WIZ—Canadian Concert

WABO—Troopers Band

8:45—WEAF—Edwy Brown, Violon

WABO—Ray and Margaret, Piano

10:00—WEAF—Opera—Mias Springtime,

With Gladys Seashout, Soprano;

John Barclay and Others

WIZ—To Be Announced

WABO—Gray Orchestra; Annette

Henderson, Singer; Walter G. Kende

Amusements

ONLY 4 WEEKS to see The Most Thrilling Play in N. Y. **stevedore**

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Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 12th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 854, National Press Building,
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7210.
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 703, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3921.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 67 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$8.00;
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1934

Mr. Green Reports!

THE report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to its national convention, continues the policy of co-operation with the employers; a policy which has lost the demands of the workers where ever William Green and his lieutenants have been able to put it into effect.

Green, in his report, includes many pages which describe miserable conditions, low wages, growth of company unions and long hours. These sections of the report "criticize" the codes.

But these criticisms are a cover for the maintenance of illusions that the problems of the workers can be solved within the N. R. A. machinery. The Green report proposes as a remedy for the miserable conditions described, only further reliance on the N. R. A. boards, and on Roosevelt.

The report tries to make the workers believe that they can win their demands by dropping their strike struggles and by relying on these government boards. It claims that the demands of the workers can be won by merely adding a few labor leaders to the N. R. A. boards. Green proposes, not the scrapping of the whole strike-breaking N. R. A. program, but a little tinkering with the N. R. A. Green claims that Roosevelt and the federal government are impartially working in labor's interests, and that the N. R. A. is being "violated" by a few "bad" employers.

The facts are, of course, that the N. R. A. is fulfilling the purpose for which the employers and their government created it. The N. R. A., entirely in the hands of and a creature of the employers, is keeping down wages while living costs soar; it is developing the company unions; lengthening hours, increasing speedup, and is continuing a fascist terror against strikes and unemployed struggles.

The report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. brazenly ignores the strike wave in which the workers are engaged. It comes out openly against federal unemployment insurance for which the workers are fighting. It pleads for co-operation with the government, whose armed forces are murdering strikers on picket lines. It advocates "peace" with employers who are starving masses of workers to death.

The report is in line with Green's whole policy of betrayal of the workers' struggles. Green advocates arbitration. It was under this slogan that Green, together with Roosevelt, sold out the demands of the auto workers, the steel workers, the coal miners and now the textile workers. Arbitration has meant to the workers that they go back to work before any of their demands are granted; that they agree beforehand to place their demands in the hands of a government board which is controlled by the employers.

Arbitration is the slogan under which the textile workers are now suffering blacklist, speed-up, low wages and long hours. The Roosevelt arbitration boards, agreed to by Green and company, are set up for the express purpose of maintaining the profits of the employers and maintaining the miserable conditions of the workers.

Arbitration is the only remedy which is proposed by Green and his Council. But the rank and file has another remedy. They demand a militant fight for the rights of the workers to organize, to strike, to meet and to picket. They demand an end to government terror against strikers and unemployed. They demand the development of the strike wave in order to secure these elementary rights, as well as higher wages and better conditions.

The rank and file of the A. F. of L. opposes to Green's employer-policy of no-strike the policy of militant struggle for all of the demands of the workers.

The rank and file in every local and in every union should take their union into their own hands, kick out the Greens and Gormans and all the betrayers, and institute a real fight for their demands.

The Statement of 41

SUNDAY'S declaration by forty-one members of the Socialist Party at the Second U. S. Congress Against War is a most important statement. It is, actually, the voice of the membership of the Socialist Party, expressing the deep desire of the socialist workers for that united front between Communists and Socialists that will mark the beginning of an ever-widening unity of labor against developing fascism. Many more such expressions will be heard in the near future.

This is the voice of the membership. But what can be said of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, which was elected on the basis of a "left" platform and a struggle against the right wing at the Detroit Convention? Not only did the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party refuse to join in the splendid united front being welded at the Chicago Congress but threats of expulsion have been made against those courageous Socialists who have insisted on joint action with Communists.

What can one say of the developments in Milwaukee? There Mrs. Victor Berger was threatened with expulsion for her decision to attend the Anti-War Congress, as was the Rev. Ralph M. Compere, another Socialist who is a supporter of united action.

With whom was Mrs. Berger uniting when she went to Chicago? As the report of the credentials committee at the Congress indicates, there were trade unions, peace societies, churches and hundreds of other organizations represented. Does the National Executive Committee of the Milwaukee leadership of the Socialist Party oppose united action with these varied elements of the American population who wish to fight against war and fascism? If Methodists, Republicans and Democrats do not object to working side by side with Communists in the struggle against the danger of a new Wall Street war, why can the S. P. leadership object?

As for us, we repeat what we have said time

and again: We still urge passionately the speedy building of a united front in the struggle against war and fascism and in the fight for the elementary democratic rights of the American workers.

The fight for this unity we will not abandon. It is the burning need of the moment. Forty-one Socialist members have shown the way. Will the Socialist Party as a whole follow? We stand ready for such unity.

Defeat Ryan's Red-Baiting!

MR. JOSEPH P. Ryan, who rules the International Longshoremen Association by the law of the blackjack and the gun, is moving heaven and earth to prevent the longshoremen from walking out on strike together with the seamen. The dockers and the seamen are thus far working militantly to defeat this agent of the shipping interests. The building of a United Front Strike Preparations Committee, including members of three marine unions, has thrown the fear of strike into Ryan's heart.

Hence the new attack—the trotting out of the "Red scare," the attempt to split the ranks of the workers—in order to defeat the growing movement for a strike. Further than that, Ryan has descended to provocation of the worst sort, uttering dark hints about "Communist efforts to take over the docks."

Against these efforts to split their ranks the marine workers must set their faces like flint. Ryan's object in raising the "Red scare" at this time is precisely that of the shipping interests in the San Francisco strike—to head the movement of its militant leadership, split and confuse the workers.

"Yes," the marine workers must answer, "there are Communists in our ranks—good, militant fighters. There are also workers who support the Socialist, Democratic and Republican parties. But we are all united around one issue—the carrying on of our strike to a successful conclusion. Your red-baiting, Mr. Ryan, will not divide us."

A decisive answer to Ryan's red-baiting is part of the fight to win the strike, to defeat the Ryan-Shipping Association-government maneuver of referring everything to the Pacific Coast arbitration committee. From this fight against Ryan's red-baiting the marine workers must not flinch.

'American' Relief Plans

AN "AMERICAN plan to end government aid to the unemployed" was projected Saturday by A. L. Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation at the "1934 Mobilization for Human Needs," the ballyhoo conference which has been called in Washington to outline the drive for Community Chest funds.

The share-the-work scheme, another name for the stagger plan, projected by Deane as "job insurance," has as its central feature a wholesale slash in wages with the express purpose of thrusting the burden of unemployment squarely on the backs of the workers. "Unemployment insurance and other European relief schemes," Deane said, "are based on class progress."

Deane's plan in its essential points calls for the setting up of a board to determine the amount of hours for each worker in an industry over a weekly period. In determining the number of hours to be worked, the board would divide the many hours necessary to maintain the "needed production" by the number of workers employed and unemployed, in the industry. The resulting figure would be the number of hours to be worked.

This would mean that the present 16,000,000 unemployed would be "absorbed" into industry by further reducing the hours of those now employed.

SPEAKING at an earlier meeting of the same conference, President Roosevelt said: "It is right, I think, for us to emphasize that the American family must be the unit which engages our greatest interest and concern."

Roosevelt's preoccupation with the welfare of the American (?) is no new thing. In his June 8 message to Congress he spoke of "furthering the security of the citizen." (1)

"You and I know," Roosevelt told two hundred social workers at the Friday session of the conference, "that it has been with reluctance and only because we have realized the imperative need for additional help that the Federal government has been compelled to undertake the task of supplementing the more normal methods which have been used for many generations."

Roosevelt then went on to say what are "the more normal methods," demanding that the individual citizen, and the city governments provide unemployment relief.

A year ago, Sept. 8, 1933, Roosevelt outlined the same proposals. Two years ago, however, candidate Roosevelt, in his election campaign, said: "If starvation and dire need on the part of any of our citizens make necessary the appropriation of additional funds which would keep the budget out of balance, I would not hesitate to tell them the full truth and recommend to them the expenditure of this additional amount."

Newton Baker, war-time Secretary of War in Wilson's cabinet and chairman of the relief conference, likewise speaks of putting "the entire burden of relief on local shoulders."

Coming at this time when his Federal Relief Administrator, Harry Hopkins, has declared that Federal funds would be withheld to cities and states which do not match Federal funds for relief, Roosevelt and Baker's statements are the official prelude to wholesale relief cuts.

EVERY force must be mobilized in the campaign for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, the bill initiated by the Communist Party and incorporated in the Communist Party election platform. Regional conferences of all groups sincerely desirous of obtaining genuine unemployment insurance must be held in preparation for the National Congress for Social Security to be held in Washington on January 5, 6 and 7. The broadest possible mobilization of all forces for increased relief and the enactment of the Workers' Bill must be the answer to the relief slashing pronouncements of Roosevelt, his relief administrator, and their masters, big business.

Yesterday's Daily Worker erroneously reported that the motion adopted by local 808 of the International Longshoremen's Association called for strike action on October 8. It should have stated that the proposed date was Oct. 5.

AFL Report Shuns Strikes, Backs NRA

By CARL REEVE
(Continued from Page 1)

campaign was launched. . . . Threats were carried to union members that they would better join the company union. Discriminations began. In layoffs, in rehiring, in many kinds of preferment the union member was at a disadvantage.

But the A. F. of L. executive council's report clearly seeks to maintain the illusions of the workers in the N. R. A. and the Roosevelt government. The conclusion of the report is—"The decisions of Labor Boards reassure the rights written into the National Recovery Act."

The Roosevelt government, which mobilized federal troops in New England ready to back up National Guards, if needed, which urged the workers to return to work under Gorman's betrayal, which sent the auto and steel workers and coal miners back to work defeated—this federal government, which has launched strike-breaking terror from San Francisco to Maine, and which refused unemployment insurance to the jobless—Green tells us to trust implicitly. The federal government, whose boards have fostered company unions and blacklisted thousands, we are told, is the sole agency to which should be entrusted the demands of the workers.

The N.R.A., the machinery created by the employers' government with which to place all of the burdens of the crisis on the backs of the workers, we are told must be extended and made "permanent." The N. R. A., which the employers dominate from top to bottom and which they created, is characterized as "a gigantic attempt to restore property to this country," which is being carried on by "the government, labor and industry."

Deserted Jobless

The same subject desertion of the workers' struggles is seen on the unemployed front as well as in the field of strikes. The report of Green paints a heart-rending picture of the plight of the unemployed. More than 10,000,000 are jobless, his report states. Relief is inadequate.

But what about the struggle of the workers for unemployment insurance? What about the demands of the thousands of A. F. of L. members and the unorganized workers for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. What of the campaign to force the federal government to make good its campaign promises and grant security to the jobless? Here is Green's answer: "It is definitely understood that Congress cannot enact a federal unemployment insurance law."

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. then endorses the Wagner-Lewis unemployment reserves bill, and calls for state "unemployment compensation measures." The Green administration says not a word regarding the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, which is has fought consistently.

Contempt for Workers

The utter contempt with which Green and his Council regard workers who conduct a fight for their rights and their demands, creeps into the report when the question of organization is taken up. The report regarding the auto industry is here taken as an example. Of course, in this section not a single word is said about the way in which Green and the Roosevelt government sold out the auto workers strike, set up an employer-controlled "arbitration" board, and through the Auto Labor Board rejected every demand of the auto workers and brought forward the company unions.

Instead the auto workers are condemned because they are militant enough to protest against the Green-Roosevelt sell-out. Here is what Green's report says regarding the auto workers: "They are highly nervous and suspicious, entirely undisciplined, completely inexperienced in the trade union movement. They have been driven so long in the terrific speed-up of the industry and forced to live so long under unfavorable conditions, that they present special problems to organizers and to union officials."

Nor can we expect to find in Green's report mention of the problems of the steel workers—of the fact that Green called off the steel workers' strike, left their demands in the hands of a Roosevelt Board, and thus kept them from winning a single one of their demands.

The vital demands and problems of the rank and file find no reflection in this document. The fight for the right to strike, to organize, to meet and to assemble, a struggle which is as old as the working class itself, is not mentioned in the report. The fight against the terror of government police, of national guard troops, of all the strikebreaking agencies of the government, which are driving towards fascism, are not dealt with by Green. The fight for rank and file control of the unions, the fight against racketeering and "gungeonism," is passed by in silence. The demands for the Negro workers are not raised.

The rank and file will have to carry on this fight in the convention and in every local union. On the basis of a program of class struggle of developing and strengthening the strike wave and the fight for federal unemployment insurance, the rank and file can win better conditions. The rotten A. F. of L. officialdom, with its employers' program, must be driven out and the rank and file themselves take into their own hands every local and every union.

CORRECTION

Yesterday's Daily Worker erroneously reported that the motion adopted by local 808 of the International Longshoremen's Association called for strike action on October 8. It should have stated that the proposed date was Oct. 5.

"... WE'RE MARCHING TOWARD THE MORNING!"

by Burek



Lovestoneites Carry Out Green's Policy of Expulsions in Paterson

By a vote of seven for and four against, with one abstention, L. Valgo, militant textile worker, was expelled from the Executive Board of the Plain-Goods Department of the American Federation of Silk Workers.

El Keller, general manager of the Lovestoneite, is quick to carry out the Green expulsion policy of militants and Communists. The Lovestoneite Zimmerman in the needle trades a long time ago began such a policy. This is how the Lovestoneites fight for the "unity of the workers. They are everywhere, in the unions, part and parcel of the trade union bureaucracy. What "crimes" did Valgo commit? 1. When the strike-call was read to a joint meeting of the executive board of the Lovestoneite, known as the Strike Committee, L. Valgo made a motion calling upon such a body to send a resolution to the Dye Federation, appealing for the calling of the Dye Workers on strike immediately. 2. Keller refused to entertain the motion, declaring that all motions were out of order, and that we merely had to follow "instructions" of Gorman from Washington.

Wanted Militant Action 2. Throughout the period of the strike, L. Valgo fought for the election of a large representative strike committee, for the setting up of a

relief apparatus, for the systematic organization of mass picketing, for the popularization of the strike demands, and consistently brought pressure for the calling of the Dye Workers on strike.

El Keller and his machine fought against and practically killed all of these proposals, with the result that a strike committee was never elected, the strike demands were not discussed and made known to the masses of strikers, no relief was provided, and the dyers never called on strike.

When the betrayal of the general strike was reported at a mass meeting on Sunday morning, Sept. 23, L. Valgo, together with other militant members of the union, rallied the workers for the continuation of the strike, and brought pressure for the calling of a membership meeting, so that the workers could discuss and decide on the necessary steps. Keller and Co. refused to call any more mass meetings and delayed the membership meeting, with the result that the workers returned to the shops confused and demoralized.

Bosses Cut Wages

Immediately the bosses took advantage of this and began a wave of wage-cuts and discrimination against militant workers. A committee of 25, elected at a mass meeting called by the workers over the head of Keller, began to carry on an independent struggle against the attacks of the bosses and gave guidance to the workers on their return to work.

A series of mass meetings were called by the committee of 25, and

Valgo, a member of this committee, took a leading part in such activities. Through such independent actions, a serious disintegration of the ranks of the union has been temporarily checked. A new spirit of militant struggle against the miserable conditions (made worse by the betrayal of the strike) has developed.

The masses of members, however, are convinced by a costly experience that the Keller leadership must be replaced without delay by new elections, so that proven, honest, intelligent and militant workers might be placed to head the union to successful struggles.

Immediate Needs of Union

The immediate needs of the union may be summarized as follows:

1. Struggle against wage-cuts and discrimination!
2. Democracy in the union!
3. No expulsion of militant members!
4. Keller and his clique must go!

Prepare to resist for the winning of the demands adopted at the National Convention of the U.T.W.I. The workers throughout the county must be shown the true role of the Lovestoneite renegades who were five years ago expelled from the Communist Party because they began to travel on the road which has now landed them in the camp of the most reactionary labor bureaucrats. Keller defends Gorman, Zimmerman defends Dubinsky—these are not isolated accidental facts. It is but an expression of the policies of the Lovestone group.

S.P. Members Call For United Action

By JOSEPH NORTH
(Continued from Page 1)

came to Chicago I went to the national office and saw him. He didn't have a united front, and Comrade Senior said that the reason was that the majority of the members of the Socialist Party did not want a united front. Those of us who are here, feel that we do represent the majority, and we are going out strong to make the leaders realize that it is the majority who wanted the united front, and we are going to get it.

Trade Unionists Organize Perhaps the most important and stirring of all the sub-committee meetings was that of the trade unionists; the central emphasis this year. Their discussion centered around the problem of involving the membership of A. F. of L. unions and the result of the meeting are the following two plans for solving it:

First: The creation and election of a national trade union committee to work directly with the national bureau of the American League Against War and Fascism. This structural form is to be reproduced all the way down the line. There will be city trade union committees to co-operate with American League local branches.

Secondly: A feasible and simple plan for gaining admittance into A. F. of L. and other important trade union bodies. The league is printing hundreds of thousands—millions if necessary—of questionnaires for reference to union locals and for distribution in shops. This questionnaire asks quite simply whether the group or the individual would join in a national protest in the event of impending war? Of impending fascism? Of those engaged in the transport or manufacture of war materials it asks whether they or their union would register disapproval of impending war by refusal to continue work.

Welders' Strike Stops Work On Two U.S. Navy Destroyers; Picket Line Keeps Out Scabs

NEW YORK.—The work on the construction of two destroyers for the United States Navy has been completely stopped by the strike of 118 welders, members of Local 13 of the International Association of Mechanics and Welders, employed at the United Dry Docks, Inc., Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island.

The strike is solid in its second week, according to a report yesterday. The demands of the striking welders are for \$1.50 for new work, \$1.62 for repair work, proportionate increase for all apprentices, installation of suction blowers on galvanizing work, and no discrimination in reemployment after the strike.

Attempts of the company to break the morale of the strikers as well as the efforts of Lewis Sudhoff, Philadelphia organizer of the union, and George Murphy, general secretary of the Executive Lodge of the I.A.M.W., to divide the men by raising the "red scare" and the endorsing of the arbitration efforts of United States Conciliator Lillie, have failed completely.

The Executive Board of Local 13 met Sunday and worked out a detailed program for strike relief, determined to continue the strike until demands are won. The committee has called a conference of all labor organizations in Staten Island for Thursday, Oct. 4, at 8 p.m. at 3030 Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor, in an effort to raise funds to aid the strikers.

The Shipyard Workers Local 307 of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the first to respond to the call for support to the strike, agreed to attend the conference.

The agreement of J. Paul, president of the United, to meet the union committee last Friday, was postponed for some time this week. The committee views this postponement as a conscious stall by the management in the hope that this will weaken the now excellent morale of the strike committee and picket line.

An office set up for hiring scabs to replace the striking welders at room 3735, 70 E. 45th St., New York, has been placing blind advertisements in the New York American. Without a name on the door or letterhead or signature on its mail, this office is making efforts to get scabs. The office is managed by a former member of Local 200 of the International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Shipbuilders and Helpers, A. F. of L., the president of which, Fred Sney, declared the strike "outlawed" and refused to give his name.

No scabs have been brought in to the yard to date. Inces and ordered the wholesale arrests of Communists. All trucks and auto drivers in Santa Clara are out on strike. The auto strike was called in protest against taxes on motor vehicles and against the high price of gasoline. Other transportation workers are expected to join the strike. Seven taxicab drivers were arrested in Havana. Orders were also issued for the

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Struggle on Japan's Docks
"Now It Can Be Told"
Sweden's Elections

THE San Francisco marine and general strike, as well as the struggles of the American dock workers and seamen elsewhere, are having their repercussions in Japan. In an effort to avoid a general strike of the Japanese Seamen's Union, involving 100,000 workers, the Japanese shipowners are offering meagre concessions to the workers.

The seamen are the best organized of the Japanese workers. Water transportation is a strategic industry for the Japanese bosses, preparing war. Every Japanese ship arrives in port with war material. Faced with a general strike, they are doing everything possible to stop it—terror against the revolutionary opposition, promises, small concessions, and military preparations to crush the workers.

The seamen have already enlisted the support of the Tokio Municipal street car workers in support of any strike action they may take for higher wages. Our solidarity, our hopes, and our action wherever possible should be with our Japanese brothers of the sea and water front in their fight against their brutal masters.

In Gdynia, Polish naval base and port, 2,500 dockers are on strike against wage cuts, for hiring of labor without discrimination (some what like the fight against Pink Halls in San Francisco), and against fascist methods of the employers and the government.

The Pilsudski government has instituted martial law, declaring a state of siege exists at the port. Troops and fascist gangsters have been mobilized against the dockers.

The International of Seamen and Harbor Workers has issued an appeal.

"Dockers everywhere: Boycott all ships coming from Gdynia. Refuse to discharge them, load them again or transport cargo coming from or destined to Gdynia."

WE now have some more complete figures on the recent Swedish county council and municipal elections. The Communists gained 112 new mandates in the Municipal elections. At Kiruna, largest mining center of Norrbotten, they received 40 per cent of the vote; at Malberg, second mining center, they got more than 50 per cent of the vote.

The Social-democrats won 100,000 votes and 50 mandates; the farmers' federation, 51,000 votes, the Communist Party increased its vote cast from 17,000 in the last election to 43,000, though not all returns were in at the time we received the report of the elections.

EVEN these votes, however, are not the real expression of Communist influence. The reactionary election laws disfranchise many Communist sympathizers. The poorest voters are denied the ballot because they cannot pay taxes, and 40,000 migratory workers, when there is a great Communist influence, were denied voting rights.

"My Dag" (New Day), central organ of the Communist Party, writes on these election results: "The election results are a significant success for our Party. The figures of the votes cast for it are much higher everywhere than in previous elections. In many of the most important constituencies, the figures were even higher than at the Reichstag elections, although the connection of the franchise with the pay of taxes and the prevented journey of migratory workers prevented them from voting in their home towns. The Communist Party of Sweden is able to record a greater increase in votes than any other Party."

OF THE revolutionary deeds of the French soldiers in the last world war, the capitalist press says: "Now it can be told!" We repeat some of the facts, not so that it can be told, but so that it can serve as a guide, an inspiration, should the bloodsucking bosses succeed in starting a new colonial war, so that instead of meeting with defeat, it should lead on to the victory of the civil war against the war-makers. We take the following from the N. Y. Times feature: "Inside War Stories Are Still To Be Told," by Clair Price:

"We know that 115 UNITS IN THE FRENCH ARMY WERE AFECTED and that all that stopped it were the wholesale executions which followed the RAISING OF THE RED FLAG BY A REGIMENT AT THE COUVRES DEPT. FORT. For that day's fighting one mutineer out of every five was chosen by lot for execution. Of the hundreds of men who thus died at the hands of their own countrymen, practically every man faced his end as if it no longer mattered to him whether he died at a French firing post or on German barbed wire. Incidentally, there is a curious sidelight on the French polls which is worth recalling in this connection, in the fact that long after the Tiger had come in and the French had been pulled out of defeat and were being driven to victory, indeed right to the end of the war, French troops could be heard going up to the line singing the 'Internationale,' the song of mutiny."

Contributions received to the credit of Harry Gannes in his Socialist competition with "Change the World" and the Medical Advisory Board in the Daily Worker \$500.00 drive

Quota \$500.00
Total to date 1.40

arrest of followers of Antonio Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior in the Grau San Martin regime. Dispatches from Camaguey state that serious fighting broke out there; three persons were killed and many were wounded at a demonstration of the Grau forces.

Join the Communist Party
36 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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ADDRESS